

3 for 10 Cents
is our price on
Tobler's Chocolate
one week only.
LAWRASON & CO.

THE NAPAN

NUM 20 Jan 07 NO 16 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA.

NAPANEE

NAPANEE

Madill Bros



THE NEW SPRING COATS AND SKIRTS

are here represented in many of the leading styles, Canadian manufacture, patterned after the latest New York cuts. There isn't one that hasn't some attraction peculiar to itself, and all are very striking in appearance. Come where your interests are being considered. A visit to this Department will convince you that the Styles and prices are right.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING :

LADIES' COATS—in four leading styles, Empire, Tourist, Pony, and Tight Fitting. Included in these styles are Covert, Broadcloth and Tweed effects, all sizes neatly made and trimmed, each and every one perfect fitting and prices range at from

\$5.00 to \$13.00 each.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS—principally pleated and circular style, in all the newest Tweed effects. All sizes and a complete range of prices, also Misses' Skirts.

LADIES' SILK UNDERSKIRTS—A complete range of colors and prices, made in various styles.

LADIES' SILK AND EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND GOLFERS,

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M.

25 ONLY LADIES' BLACK DRESS SKIRTS—On going through our stock we find this lot which are odd and broken sizes, but excellent qualities and extra special values in Voile, Cheviot, Vicuna, and Broadcloth, all exceptionally well made and proper styles. The prices for Saturday are \$10.00 for \$7.50, \$8.50 for \$6.00, \$6.50 \$5.00, \$5.50 for \$4.00, \$4.50 for \$3.50.

SEE WINDOW.

COLLARS ! COLLARS ! COLLARS !

for Saturday at 10 a. m.



NEWS IN GENERAL.

A large lynx was shot near Fuller, in Hastings county.

Susan Diamond, an old woman is charged with poisoning her daughter-in-law.

The sale of The St. Thomas Journal by Mr. A. S. Smith to a local company is reported.

The money and diamonds stolen by Banwell have been turned over by the police to the Crown Bank officials.

Adam Lloyd is charged with killing his wife, and afterwards setting fire to her clothes to try to hide the crime.

The first division in the Legislature resulted in a Government majority of 38. There were a number of pairs.

Walter Baxter, a young man of Downie township, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn.

The local option clauses of the new license law were denounced by the convention called by the Dominion Alliance.

Three murder cases are on the docket for the assizes, which opened in Belleville, on Tuesday, before Justice Falconbridge.

Mr. Duncan C. Fraser, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

The \$10,000 libel action of Robert Coyle, sen., against The Globe, tried at Cobourg resulted in a verdict for defendant, with costs.

George Barington, a twelve-year-old Ottawa boy, was shot and seriously wounded by a companion while the two were hunting in the woods.

The third case is that of old Ferdinand Kleinbeil, who beat his wife to death on March 5th. Almost 200 juries and witnesses are subpoenaed.

Charles Moran, arrested for trying to dynamite the Bliss building in New York, has confessed, implicating walking delegates of the interested unions.

President John Mitchell presented the miner's wage ultimatum to the coal operators yesterday, and the uncertainty as to the course of action is nearly over.

Geo. W. Perkins, former Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co., was arrested on the charge of grand larceny. It will be made a test case.

The government inspector, from Ottawa, last Friday, shot three horses belonging to Malcolm Townsend, Moscow, which were affected with glanders.

The Grand Jury at Belleville brought in a true bill for murder against Mrs. Diamond. The Kleinbeil case was postponed to next Assizes at the request of the defence.

Chatham colored citizens have petitioned the License Commissioners for a license for a colored men's hotel. They say they can get liquor at the existing houses, but no accomodation.

Fishery Inspector James O. Weldon seized twenty cases containing 684 pounds of pickerel at the Grand Trunk Depot at London. All the fish were under the fifteen inches required by the act.

The Government have signed a five-

20 Dozen Only EMBROIDERED LINEN WASH CLOTHS, very new style, and very appropriate for summer wear. Three distinct patterns, all washable, and extra special for Saturday.

7 Cents Each.

DRESS FABRICS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

For exclusive designs, the newest patterns, and the newest colorings in the Famous Priestly Fabrics. Our enormous stock is now being shown to the best advantage.

THE WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This week we call your attention to the famous Shamrock Brand Dress Linens, having control of this particular make, which is manufactured in (Belfast, Ireland,) and sold with a guarantee. Our Dress Linens are being shown in various grades and weaves, and are most suitable for summer dresses. Ask to see our complete stock of Table Linen and Napkins, Towels, etc., in this reliable brand, (the Shamrock Brand.)

THE SMALLWEAR DEPARTMENT.

The department of novelties, with a section specially equipped such as this, we doubt not; in saying that it is the most up-to-date in Central Ontario. With our buying facilities, and your interests considered, with sole control in Napanee of each and every novelty bought, we are in a position to supply you with only the latest and newest in Ladies' Gloves, Belts, Collars, Etc., Etc.

CARPETS . . .

In the ground floor Department with the best and brightest light the new Carpets are gathered for your inspection. Never was such art displayed in these new designs, and never were the colorings so artistically blended before. Exclusive patterns every one of them and above everything else dependable. Carpets cost a heap of money; too much for you to afford to buy an inferior grade, even at a few cents a yard less in price. The best real values and the most reliable Carpets are the kind we offer. If you pay less than our FAIR prices there's something wrong with the Carpets.

You shouldn't do any Carpet buying without first seeing the Extensive and Handsome Display we have here.

MADILL BROS.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw, Pressed Hay, Etc. PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1906,
at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned, not later than Tuesday, 3rd April 1906, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated March 21st, 1906.

Nickle plated tea and coffee pots, trays &c. at MADOLE & WILSON.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000

RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED

PROFITS - - - - - \$3,722,000

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$39,000,000

Savings Bank Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly. Interest allowed on

Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

Just In.

Fresh maple syrup 30c qt, maple sugar, 10c a cake also table syrup in all size pails from 10c up

GREY LION GROCERY.

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.
MADOLE & WILSON.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND Lot, in desirable locality on Bridge street, also several good building lots. Apply to S. GIBSON.

WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country. Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, or outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during full and winter months. Over 60 acres—The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed and potatoe. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
Toronto Ont.

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province in Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

TO LET

That very desirable property in Salem, consisting of four acres of the choicest garden land, underdrained, with excellent framehouse, drive house, barn, stables, henhouse and smokehouse. For further particulars enquire of FRANK H. PERRY. Will rent house separately, if desired.

under the nineteen inches required by the act.

The Government have signed a five-year contract with the Allan Steamship Company for the Atlantic mail service, which has been held in abeyance for some time.

Edwin St. George Banwell, the defaulting Crown Bank teller, was sentenced to four years in penitentiary. His wife pleaded guilty to receiving stolen property, and was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Hamilton iron founders asked the moulders to submit to a reduction in their pay, owing to the founders suffering from American competition in the Northwest. Instead of doing so, the moulders decided to ask for a ten per cent. increase.

Alexander Patterson, who was found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm to his wife, Frances Patterson, was also sentenced. Judge Deroche said the law should provide the lash for men of that sort. He sentenced him to six months in the Central Prison.

Belleville, Ont., March 26—Robert Mitchell, who pleaded guilty to stealing \$150 worth of valuable articles, from the summer residence of Charles Merryday, a retired English gentleman, now with his family in England came up for sentence today before Senior Judge Deroche. He was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary. He took his sentence without a flinch.

In Parliament Tuesday Hon. C. S. Hyman announced a Federal policy for water powers, which will prevent the export of energy developed at Niagara to an extent to starve Canadian industries. The Premier, discussing to make easy the suspension of coasting regulations to meet such cases as that of Pelee Island, disapproved of that method, and thought a better one could be found. Early in the afternoon the House had some amusement, in a speech of Mr. Foster on the Yukon railraod.

In parliament on Wednesday Hon. H. R. Emmerson introduced a bill, the feature of which is the placing of telephone rates under control of the Railway Commission. The Minister of Justice announced the Government's intention of making this control as effective as that now exercised over railway and passenger rates. The evening was spent on Mr. W. F. MacLean's bill to put express companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission and to make the railway passenger rate two cents per mile, and occasion was taken by several Conservatives to express very frank criticism of their fellow-member.

New Century, Sunlight and Handy Washers, sold on approval.

MADOLE & WILSON.

MODERN DISPENSING.

Modern up-to-date dispensing calls for a thorough knowledge of the drug trade, drugs of the best quality, and the proper facilities for insuring accurate and quick work. Our arrangements are perfect for dispensing work and our prices right in every case.

A POPULAR MEDICINE.

Paine's Celery Compound is giving marvellous results to sick people. The wonderful cures wrought have made Paine's Celery Compound justly popular. Thousands cured of rheumatism, neuralgia, blood troubles and nervous complaints, now sing the praises of the great medicine. We always have a full stock of the genuine "Paine's."

T. B. WALLACE, Druggist,
Napanee, Ont.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*

EE EXPRESS.

Taylor's Chips, - 33c lb
Rock Candy, - 3 lbs 25c
Toblers, 5c pkgs, 3 for 10c
LAWRASON & CO.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

—FRIDAY, MARCH 30th 1906

Rough on the Skin.

March and April winds are trying on the skin. Wallace's "Cream of Violets and Witch Hazel" keeps the skin in perfect condition—it contains no oils, greasy substance or chemicals to obstruct the pores of the skin, is quickly absorbed, leaving no trace of its use and cannot injure the most delicate skin. 25c the bottle at

T. B. WALLACE, Phm B.
The Prescription Druggist.

OBITUARY.

ELECTA PENDELL.

Relict of the late Abram Pendell passed away at Watertown N.Y., on Sunday 25th March, aged sixty three years and nine months. Deceased usually made her home in Napanee with her son, Mr. Josh Pendell, and at the time of her death was visiting her daughter in Watertown. The remains were brought to Napanee and the funeral took place from the residence of Mr. John Pendell, on Wednesday afternoon.

CHRISTINA SINCLAIR.

Relict of the late John Gunn and a pioneer resident of the Township of Richmond passed away on Thursday last at the family residence on the Deseronto Road, aged eighty-five years and four months. Deceased leaves a large family of grown up sons and daughters, some in Winnipeg and other distant parts. The funeral took place on Tuesday, with services at the house thence to the Western Cemetery vault.

FRED HOLMES.

W.F.H. Holmes, eldest son of Capt. Holmes, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, on Saturday last, of Bright's disease aged forty-two years. Deceased was well known by a large number of Napanee citizens, though he had been a resident of New York, for a number of years. He had been ill for some weeks and at one time hopes were entertained that he would recover, but a few days before his death a change for the worse occurred which carried him off. The remains were brought to Napanee and the funeral took place to the Eastern Cemetery vault.

DR. R. T. WALKEM, K. C., KINGSTON.

Dr. Richard T. Walkem, K. C., died at 2 o'clock last Friday morning, after a long illness of pernicious anemia. He was at his office two weeks ago, but since that had been confined to bed. The deceased was one of Kingston's oldest lawyers, practising here since 1865. He is survived by his wife, daughter of the late Dr. J. A. Henderson, Q. C., Local Master in Chancery here; three sons, Hugh, in Montreal; Knox and George, in Vancouver, B.C., and one daughter, Mrs. Henry Joseph, Montreal. His brother, Joseph B., was his law partner. Another brother is Chief Justice Walkem, of the Supreme Court, British Columbia. The funeral took place on Monday.

JAMES PERRY.

One of the pioneers of Napanee and a most respected resident passed quietly away at his home, on Bridge street on Sunday, aged 74 years 4 months. Deceased had been in declining health for some time but was not considered seriously ill. His son Mr. George Perry was in his room on Saturday evening and his father did not appear particularly ill, but hearing a noise an hour or so afterwards he went to his father's room and found him dying. Deceased

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.
30-3-m

THE OPENINGS.

A very large turn out of the fair sex of the town and country, gathered at the various Millinery and Dry Good stores on Saturday to view the latest millinery creations and the latest and newest fabrics in wearing apparel and household furnishings. The stores were crowded all day, and especially so on Saturday evening.

MISS M. BRUTON.

Very dainty and spring like was Miss Bruton's beautiful millinery parlor, which was opened to the public for the first time on Saturday, March 24th.

Flowers, ferns and mosses, were banked in every conceivable nook and crevice, which when combined, only Nature herself could rival in beauty and conception of color.

The effect of the early English furnishings combined with the green and gold draperies was charming, showing evidence of the truly artistic.

Lovely hats were legion, one most noticeable and striking was a small French Sailor in the beautiful Raspberry shades, trimmed with drape of ribbon and roses banked in on bandeau. Another lovely creation was of black lace made in Derby style with long plume and shell buckle, tiny pink roses and tulle finishing bandeau.

Shades in violet were used for still another chic little round hat, a high side back bandeau tilting it well over the face, the crown was woven with tulle and at the base was wreathed shaded roses a pretty aigrette at left side with tulle and roses on bandeau, completed this jaunty little model.

The many visitors to the Parlors at the opening were well pleased with the display.

DOXSEE & CO.

An important event to the ladies of Napanee was the annual Spring Millinery Opening of Messrs. Doxsee & Co. The fair sex who had been looking forward to it with eager expectation came out to behold the latest creations, and styles decreed by dainty fashion. They were not disappointed; here, exclusive styles imported direct from gay Paris are most in evidence, while a large number of the dainty and striking New York designs are also shown. There is a great variety of colors, including Burgundy, Raspberry, Greens, Vieux Rose and Pinks. Blues of all shades promise to be very popular. As great a variety almost, is noticeable in the shapes. Flowers, ribbons, tulles and chiffons are the leading trimmings. Among the flower hats, small flowers such as rose buds, cow slips, lilacs and hyacinths, and the larger flowers such as American Beauty roses for trimming leghorn and chip hats. It would be impossible to give any adequate idea of the millinery display, so numerous and indescribable are the styles. But a few representative hats may be mentioned. One very pretty summer hat was a medium sized hat, straight brim, made of white mohair braid, lined with pink tulle, draped around crown in deep folds with a cluster of shaded roses. A pink ostrich feather under the brim on the left side falling over the hair and finished on right side with bows of Tulle in same shade. The newest

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY OPENING,

Saturday, March, 24th

and the following days, is always an occasion of enthusiastic interest, and Saturday, March 24th, promises charms in the way of artistic Spring and Summer Millinery.

All the latest Novelties in Chiffon, Lace and Washable Collars.

BLOUSES—All the latest and up-to-date in Silk and Muslin Blouses.

Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets, a complete stock. All are invited.

DOXSEE & CO.

YOU WILL

=SAVE=

from 10 to 15 per cent. by buying

Furniture

—ALSO—

BABY CARRIAGES and GO-CARTS

—from—

DALTON'S

NAPANEE, and DESERONTO.

One Block East Merchant's Bank.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

for some time but was not considered seriously ill. His son Mr. George Perry was in his room on Saturday evening and his father did not appear particularly ill, but hearing a noise an hour or so afterwards he went to his father's room and found him dying. Deceased had been a lifelong resident of Napanee having conducted the Woollen Mill business here for a long number of years and was closely identified with the early business history of the town. The funeral took place from his late residence on Tuesday afternoon, services being conducted at the house, after which the remains were placed in the Eastern Cemetery vault.

Pocket Electric Flash Lights will sell at \$1.00 each.

BOYLE & SON.

The world is full of people who are in constant misery from the racking pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and kindred diseases.

From Mis- es. They would give **ery** to any money to get relief, **Comfort.** but having tried various remedies and been

disappointed they have become discouraged and sceptical of all remedies. Does that describe your case? If it does, let us tell you that there is a cure for your trouble, a remedy that will not disappoint you. It is Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil. It never disappoints. As its name implies it goes straight to the bone, or joint, the seat of the disease, scatters the poisonous acid, relaxes the stiffened joints, allays the inflammation and effect a sure and speedy cure. It gives comfort where there was misery, a fact for which we have hundreds of letters from those who have been sufferers. This oil is for internal and external use and while it is also good for other kinds of inflammation, such as croup, bronchitis and quinsy. It is the most remarkable remedy of the age and should be in every home. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50c a bottle or sent by mail prepaid by the Tuck Bone Oil Co., Limited, Smith Falls. Money refunded if not satisfied.

Rag Carpets and Dyeing.

Colors are everything in a rag or wool carpet. Dyes that are true to color, will not fade nor crock are the only satisfactory dyes to use. We are agents for the new dyes Dy-o-la and Rexall which dye either wool or cotton, also Diamond and Turkish Dyes. 3 packages for 25 cents. Try our cheap dye for Black, Brown, and Yellow. The Medical Hall.—FRED L. HOOPER.



Gettin' Wisdom

is a comparatively easy task if you start it while you are young. Don't allow your children's eyes to be ruined for all time because "they look too 'dod' with glasses on."

We'll tell you the truth as to whether they need glasses or not, and charge you nothing for the telling.

Headaches in children are suspicious.

We are also the best people to guarantee the quality of our frames, it being part of our Jewelry business to acquire that ability and knowledge.

F. CHINNECK'S
THE STORE OF QUALITY,
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.

white mohair braid, lined with pink tulle, draped around crown in deep folds with a cluster of shaded roses. A pink ostrich feather under the brim on the left side falling over the hair and finished on right side with bows of Tulle in same shade. The newest and most extreme style is the small straight sailor with crown almost meeting the brim. One of these were shown in pale blue tulle brim, with two blue plumes falling over the front. Large straight brim hats promise to be very popular for young ladies.

A charming display of children's hats is shown of which the granny bonnet in all colors is the most popular shape. One in pink was very much admired.

MADILL BROS.

Grand opening display occurred on Saturday evening. The looked for event being in every respect most successful, the general public availing themselves of the opportunity of seeing the massive display of general Dry goods, Carpets and Housefurnishings. During the entire evening vast crowds thronged the isles of Napanee's most popular store. The management and their efficient staff are certainly to be congratulated on the tasteful appearance throughout the store, each and every Department being exquisitely arranged especially for the occasion. The Dress Goods and Silk Department being arranged most tastefully with an artistic combination color scheme, showing the newest dress Tweeds, Mohairs, Trimmings, Silks and Laces, the Wash Goods Department being most summer like, amazing and attractive, everything being carefully arranged and displayed to the best advantage. The Linen Department, which is always of interest to the House-wife, was arranged in proper Irish style, the Shamrock brand being very prominent. A special feature at this counter was a neat show case containing this particular brand of Linen in every stage from seed to the finished product. Next the Ready-to-wear Department which was complete in every detail. Ready-to-wears in great profusion, garments of the latest fashion fable. Amongst the most prominent were the Silk and Embroidered Waists, Ladies Lingerie wear, Tweed and Covert Coats in various styles, Silk Underskirts and Gollers. The Novelty Department, which is extensively equipped with Silent Salesmen, show counters, most appropriate for this line of goods, was arrayed in real artistic style, each and every line being prominent. During our inspection visit an Embroidered Linen Belt Sale was in progress and owing to rush we are unable to give further details. Last but not least, the Carpet and Housefurnishing Department, this department being exceptional in detail, everything looked charming, the richness of quality, blending of colors and the general elaborate display, was one long to be remembered by the citizens of Napanee. During the successful opening, special music was rendered on a Kawn Pianauto, much to the enjoyment of the massive crowd of interested Public.

Messrs. Madill Bros. are certainly to be congratulated on the able manner in which everything was carried out.

International Stock Food, Heave Cure and other remedies. Three feeds one cent.

MADOLE & WILSON.

25% **25%**
We will start the ball rolling

by giving twenty-five per cent off china and printed tea sets, and we will expect to clear out the balance of 50 sets in the next three weeks

THE COXALL CO.

25% **25%**

That New Dye called "Dyola" is sold at WALLACE'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE 3 packages for 25 cents also Diamond Dyes, Turkish, Standard or Rex all same price.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

DOG LOST—On Saturday, Female Coach Pup, well spotted all over, about 8 months old. Had on a plain leather collar. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to

16a

W. A. STEACY, Napanee.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—John M. Hawley offers for sale, his farm of 200 acres, situated at Hawley, 2nd concession, South Fredericksburgh. This is one of the very best farms in the county, well drained and free from soil and from foul seed. 160 acres under good cultivation. 10 acres woodland, 30 acres new land ready to stump. Good orchard, 4 splendid wells. Fine brick residence, lawn and shade trees. 2 large barns, tenant house, new poultry house, hog house, etc. Very convenient to church, school, post office and blacksmith shop. 8 miles from Napanee, 4 miles from Bath, and 3 miles from station. For further particulars enquire of

16-3m

JOHN M. HAWLEY.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

IN THE ESTATE OF MARY BLACK, LATE OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, MARRIED WOMAN, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1897, Chapter 129, Section 38 and Amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Mary Black, who died on or about the 13th day of March, A.D. 1906, are required to send by post prepaid, or to deliver to John English, Solicitor for the Executors, on or before the 25th day of April, A.D. 1906, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of the claims and the nature of security (if any) held by them, duly certified, and that after the said date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

JOHN ENGLISH,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 28th day of March, A.D. 1906.

A new building is to be built this spring for the Merchant's Bank branch at Yarker.

SELECTED WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA near transcontinental railroad. Exceptional investments, absolutely safe and profitable. Full particulars on application. Denny & Pringle, Melita, Man., or Kenosha, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED. Why not have the best looking sample case, best goods and the best terms? ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ontario. Apply Box E Express Office, Napanee.

ATTEND THE BEST.

Abilities young men and women who are contemplating a Commercial Education in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., or Civil Service course, will find the

Frontenac Business College

Kingston, Ontario,

the best equipped and most up-to-date business training institution in Eastern Ontario.

Students may enter at any time, and all graduates are assisted to good paying situations. Write for catalog and rates.

W. H. SHAW. T. N. STOCKDALE, President. Principal,

Have You
Renewed
Your
Subscription?

CUT PRICES UNTIL FEB'Y FIRST.

Fur Coats, Jackets, Caperines, Collars, Capes, etc., from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

Gentlemen's Overcoats and Jackets 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts 20 per cent. off.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

**ALONZO WALKER,
ENTERPRISE, ONT.**

A CONSCIENCELESS AGE

The Lack of Conscience Is a Menace of Present Day Life.

Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men.—Acts xxiv., 16.

Conscience is a compound of two Latin words signifying self-knowledge. It is an inner light which shows the way of duty. It is a secret voice which forbids the wrong and commands the right. Hence it points to a seat of authority out of ourselves—that is, it witnesses to a God.

Conscience, however, must be taught. An un instructed, misguided conscience is one of the most terrible forces resident in man. And herein comes the necessity of revelation. When a man is acting as impelled by the authority of God he should know what God wills. Hence the human conscience must be enlightened by the word of God.

There are many imperfect and defective consciences from which the grossest errors and wrongs result. There is, first, a false conscience—one that has been mistakenly educated, that sees harm in things innocent, that confounds abstinence with temperance, that forbids what God has meant to be enjoyed, that mistakes austerity for piety.

This makes conscience play the role of a harsh, severe and bigoted censor, altogether foreign to its true intent. There are few things worse than

A FALSE CONSCIENCE.

Again, there is a legalistic conscience. This takes hold upon externals. If the outward life be correct, if the reputation be kept moral, if visible conduct be blameless, if duties be regularly discharged, it is self-satisfied. But it overlooks the fact that the real seat of conscience is in the inner life. The most faultless legalism is utterly shallow and vain until it springs from the heart. The works of such formalists are but done to be seen of men and have their reward.

There is the double conscience—one for the private and another for the public life. Some men feel in honor bound to do uprightly by their families and friends. They are patterns of moral correctness in their personal relations. But as members of some corporation or trust they freely, and apparently without blush, commit acts and sanction practises which are no less than robbery. Even members in good standing in

Christian churches have thus besmirched the church's fair name by flagrant dishonesty.

And then again, there is the one-sided conscience. Paul's conscience in the text had the two necessary sides—"Herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men."

The conscientiousness of many only embraces men, but quite ignores God, their Maker. They have morality, but lack religion; and thus they disregard the supreme obligation of the ethical sense. God not only will not be ignored but He wants the first concern. Wrote Huskin truly:

"God will put up with many things in the heart of man, but one thing He will not put up with—

THE SECOND PLACE.

He who gives God second place, gives him no place."

No more important theme could be suggested for our time than this. We are in danger of incurring that most terrible of indictments—a conscienceless age. Thinking, upright minds are shocked at the revelations showing utter lack of conscience in wide ranges of present day life. We need, then, a revival of the conscience. We need to emphasize the imperative necessity of feeding it. The disregard of conscience creates remorse to the individual and disaster to society.

Conscience wounded becomes an ader's tongue that will sting to the death. Let no man hope to evade the Nemesis that follows the ignoring of this divine monitor.

No tortures which the poets feign can match the fierce, intolerable gain he feels who, night and day, devoid of rest, carries his own accusers in his breast.

A life without conscience toward God first and toward man because of God is the worst of failures. No gold can gild, no glamour of position or power can fill it with success.

But a good conscience is true riches—a patent of genuine nobility, a breastplate against all adversities and a light of inner peace and joy that will sustain us until we reach Our Father's house.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
APRIL 1.

Lesson I. The Two Foundations.
Golden Text, James 1. 22.

EXPLANATION.

15. "False prophets"—Religious teachers false at heart and deceitful. "In sheep's clothing"—Accomplished hypocrites wearing the appearance of guilelessness and truth, while in reality seeking the destruction of those whose confidence they endeavor to win. Such indeed are ravening wolves.

16. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"—Note the cogency of the argument throughout this passage. Verses 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20.

17. "Corrupt tree"—Decayed, dwarfed, or otherwise imperfect. "Evil fruit"—imperfect fruit.

19. "Is hewn down"—Orientals even to-day value trees only as they bear-

THE STORY OF NICKEL

A VISIT TO THE LARGEST NICKEL DEPOSIT IN THE WORLD.

How The Ore Is Removed From The Ground Before It Reaches the Smelter.

To realize in some measure what has been accomplished in such a short time as has elapsed since the discovery of the nickel deposits at Sudbury it is necessary to recall that in 1866 Copper Cliff was still a wilderness. The ground was covered with a tangle of fallen trees and thick underbrush, through which projected the spectral skeletons of charred pines that bore testimony to the terrible destructiveness of the forest fires of forty years before. At the present time perhaps five thousand people directly or indirectly draw their living from the ores discovered in this wilderness. From Sudbury as a centre a circle of twenty miles might be described to the north and west that would contain almost all the nickel to be found on the North American continent.

The only evidence which the ore gives of its presence beneath the surface is a red dusty stain on the rocks, known as "gozzan," or, as the German's call it, "iron hat." This is caused by the rust of the iron ore, which has stained the gravel and cemented it into a conglomerate in which the pebbles are imbedded like raisins in a pudding. The glaciers long ago scraped away great quantities of this ore, and spread it over the country to the south. Under this capping of "gozzan" the unalloyed ore is revealed as

A BRIGHT SHINING MINERAL

in the black diorite. The ore occurs in large masses, often several hundred feet in width, which lie usually between the black diorite on the one side and the red granite on the other.

As a rule most of the nickel deposits around Sudbury are worked as "open pits," which means simply that a hole is dug in the ore, and that around this hole air drills are set up, preparing the way for the use of dynamite. The ore as it is broken off from the side by the explosions of dynamite falls to the bottom, where it is loaded into tram cars and carried to the shaft, which is sunk on one side of the ore pit. This shaft serves to hoist the ore to the surface and to the top of what is known as the "rock house." As you stand on the rock at one side of the Creighton mine, the largest deposit of nickel in the world, you see before you an immense pit funnelled like the mouth of a volcano. From this pit arises an incessant clacking and throbbing. Clinging to the sides you see the men at work with air drills. At the bottom you see what at the distance looks like a small army of pygmies, loading the ore into the tram cars. Beside you rises up a towering structure not unlike a grain elevator. This is the "rock house." An inclined railway leads from the top of this structure and disappears into the shaft which is cut through the rock beside the ore. As you watch a square bucket, or "skip" as the miners call it, emerges from the pit and starts up the incline. As it passes up it touches a lever,

A SHRIEK WHISTLE SOUNDS,

and a second after you hear the rattle of the ore as it falls from the overturned "skip" into the top of the rock house. Another second and the "skip" rattles down again and disappears into the earth, and every few minutes the process is repeated. Meanwhile the drills are at work on the sides of the open pit. As you watch there comes a sudden rush. Men are seen scrambling up the pit sides and removing the drills. A few minutes more and you see the men running to cover behind railway cars or under trestles. Then somebody calls "fire!" A tremendous explosion follows, which reverberates like the discharge of

is reduced from 25 per cent. to from 10 to twelve per cent. The sulphur fumes are fatal to vegetation, and for miles around the landscape presents a scene of naked desolation. It is said that sufficient sulphuric acid escapes into the atmosphere every day to supply the whole of Canada. As yet the problem of securing this waste and converting it to commercial use has not been solved.

SPAIN HONORS ENGLAND

MARRIAGE OF KING AROUSES PRO-BRITISH FEELING.

Hope Prevails That New Queen Will Relax Austere Etiquette of the Court.

One striking effect of the approaching royal wedding is the widespread love of everything English. Several politicians and writers have insisted, however, that British popularity is not a recent feeling in Spain, quoting in support of this statement a popular refrain of the eighteenth century, when French Court influence was strongly resented: "Con todo el mundo guerra y pas con Inglaterra" ("War with all the world and peace with England").

PLEA FOR ENGLISH CUSTOMS.

The following passage from an important periodical indicates the general feeling regarding England and the royal wedding:

"There will arrive in Spain with Princess Ena the currents of British life, by means of which Spain will be known better and esteemed more by that master of liberties, the lord and arbiter of the mercantile existence of the whole world, and whose modern influence is strongly felt in naval and Governmental circles in sports, clothes, fashions, horses and carriages."

The royal stables contain some fine English and Irish horses, bearing such names as Fly, Prety, Big Ben. Football has now become quite popular, not only among the sons of aristocracy, but in popular schools. The King offers a cup for the annual championship. Polo has been played for the last fifteen years. Since the visit of Princess Ena to Biarritz gold has leapt into favor; hitherto the game was unknown here.

COURT ETIQUETTE.

It is hoped that the rigid Court etiquette maintained by Queen Christina will be relaxed by the English Queen. Spanish ladies especially wish for more personal freedom.

The principal shops have placed large orders for ribbons, neckties and handkerchiefs in English colors. "Princess Ena" fancy cakes and pastries are also being sold. For the carnival, beginning on Sunday, many fancy costumes as English tourists have been ordered.

English literature, too, is coming into fashion in this country.

SOCIETY WAS ARRAIGNED

BISHOP DELIVERS A SWEEPING INDICTMENT.

Mr. Carpenter, a Poet, Blames Habit of Acquisitiveness for Social Whirlpool.

The west end of London is in quite a flutter about two sweeping indictments which have been hurled recently against society and its manner of living. One was by the Bishop of Birmingham criticising the extravagance of modern social life and the other a condemnation of modern civilization as a whole by Mr. Edward Carpenter, a poet and lecturer at Trinity Hall.

Why was it, asked Bishop Gore, that the requirements of income were so very much smaller in Germany and France than in England?

It was in a very large measure because the English scale of expenditure on entertainment was absurdly and needlessly higher. There was no reason why a man

THE CZAR'S EXISTENCE

DAILY LIFE IN PRACTICAL EXILE, MOST UNHAPPY ONE.

Quarrels With the Grand Dukes Frequent Features of His Dreary Routine.

An interesting light is thrown on the Czar's life at his Palace of Tsarskoe Selo in a private letter from an officer of the Imperial Bodyguard who has been attached to the Czar's entourage for the past two years.

"Ever since 'Red Sunday,'" he writes, "the Czar's existence has been one unending series of anxieties, which have told very heavily upon him. Only among his family does he apparently

sage, verses 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20.

17. "Corrupt tree"—Decayed, dwarfed, or otherwise imperfect. "Evil fruit"—Imperfect fruit.

19. "Is hewn down"—Orientals even-to-day value trees only as they bear fruit.

21. "Saith unto me, Lord, Lord"—Verbally confesses my name or goes through the outward formalities of worship. "Doeth the will"—Obeys, lives a life in harmony with the recognized will of God.

22. "Have we not prophesied?"—To prophesy here means to reveal truth, hence to preach or teach the truth, it does not necessarily mean a revealing in advance or foretelling.

23. "I never knew you"—I never recognized you as my disciples.

24. "Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them"—Both classes, the doers and those who fail to do, hear the Word, and in so far are alike. In like manner the two houses mentioned later have externally the same appearance. The test lies not in the hearing, but in the manner of hearing, and in the application of that which has been heard in daily life. "A (the) rock"—The use of the definite article before rock indicates that the reference is to the general substrata of rock which lies underneath the sand on the surface, and not to "a rock" apart by itself.

26. "On the sand"—Without going to trouble of digging down under the surface to find a solid foundation.

29. "Having authority"—Himself a lawgiver, his word of teaching was not merely an expansion or amplification of the old law, nor yet simply an interpretation of such amplification made by any particular rabbi. "The scribes"—Sopherim. A class of literary men originating in the time of Ezra, who busied themselves with copying and teaching the sacred Scriptures.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what portion of the Sermon on the Mount does our lesson belong? What is the theme of the sermon as a whole? Give its principal divisions of thought. Show the connection between this passage and the portion preceding. Is the fruitage of a man's life always a correct indication of his character? Explain the intended teaching of each of the two parables (v. 24-29).

NATIVE RISING IN NATAL.

Trouble Teared on the Borderland of the Zulus Country.

There is much irritation and impatience at Durban, Natal, at the disappearance of certain native politicians, as seen by the cabalgades, to intervene in regard to the preventive measures against a possible spread of native disorders in the colony.

The press is voicing strenuous complaints against home interference, and JAVAensis unquestionably confronts Natal, and, with Natal, South Africa, generally, unless these symptoms of rebellion are checked with a strong hand. The whites are outnumbered by ten to one in Natal, and there is no Geneva Convention among the natives, who would yield to the first savage impulse for rape, murder and wholesale destruction.

There is evidence that sedition is still active, and trouble is hourly expected at Mapompolo, on the Zululand border, where a strong column of cavalry and artillery, with Maxims and searchlights has taken up a position. The Zulus show every appearance of loyalty, and possibly recourse will be had to their assistance. Native levies are heating the fast haunts of the refractory tribes there.

All is quiet in mid-Natal, where the shooting of two natives recently had a profound effect upon the natives of the district. It is believed that if the commandant of the column there acted with more firmness, the lack of which is conjectured to be the result of comments in England, the natives would be pacified permanently. Action should be taken as the principal that by grasping the cattle tightly injury is avoided.

much smaller in Germany and France than in England?

It was in a very large measure because the English scale of expenditure on entertainment was absurdly and needlessly higher. There was no reason why a man should not have a dinner with his friends without that amount of expenditure that was at present considered necessary in high circles on costly wines and other matters. This applied to the women as much as to the men.

Referring to this, the London Daily Mail says:—"A casual glance around the restaurants of London and the luncheon and dinner tables of modern country houses and brief study of the dressmakers' bills which are revealed periodically in law court cases will certainly confirm Bishop Gore's statements."

The Mail then proceeds to add that a remarkable feature which has not yet received its due heed of notice is the increasing number of costly and luxurious restaurants which are attached to the new hotels in provincial cities.

NO TERRORS FOR GOURMETS.

Life at the modern hotels in Liverpool and Manchester has no terrors now for the most fastidious gourmet. Its bills might cause a millionaire to look twice at them if, in the slang of the day, he had been "doing himself well."

In the English country houses it is the same tale, with the additional cost, by the enormous waste of eating for a dozen people, instead of for a hundred, and the higher prices paid for small quantities of food.

The late Duchess of Rutland once alleged that the men and women in a Scotch house where she was staying during the shooting season ate eleven meals a day. It is, of course, notorious that the chefs in several private houses to-day receive salaries of £800 (4,000), £1,200 (£6,000), £1,500 (£7,500) and in the case £2,000 (£10,000) a year, and would think a dinner fit only for a workhouse feast if its material, including fruit and wine, has cost much less than £35 (£175) or £40 (£200) for a score of guests.

One of the best known young English peeresses, whose husband has an income of £300,000 (£15,000) a year, was so disgusted with the waste of rich food with which she was confronted in the principal of her new homes that she dismissed the chef and engaged a woman cook for £65 (£325) a year, and she now alleges that she, her husband and her guests are all much better fed for a third of the former cost.

MR. CARPENTER'S INDICTMENT.

Turning now to Mr. Carpenter's indictment, which is preceded by an appeal for a suitable title, he says—"There has arisen a mass of the most futile society that probably the world has ever seen. I do not say the most wicked, or the most criminal, for it has not sufficient spirit to be either; but the most senseless, the most vulgar and perhaps the dullest society the world has ever seen. Every one is complaining of the complexities of life, of worries and anxieties that overburden modern existence; brain fevers abound; suicides are more frequent than they have ever been before, the lunatic asylums are so full that when our own time comes, there will be no room left."

The blind habit of acquisitiveness that possesses humanity was Mr. Carpenter's explanation for this bewildering social whirlpool.

BARBAROUS MANNERS.

"Waiter," called a man who, after rushing into a restaurant, seated himself at a table and proceeded to tuck his napkin under his chin; "can I get lunch here?"

"Yes, sir," responded the dignified waiter, "but not a shampoo."

PROGRESSION IN RUSSIA.

"What do you think will come next?" asked one Russian official.

"I don't know," answered the other. "My vocabulary is about exhausted. We've had a strike, a riot, an insurrection and a revolution. What comes after revolution?"

pit sides and removing the drills. A few minutes more and you see the men running to cover behind railway cars or under trestles. Then somebody calls "fire!" A tremendous explosion follows, which reverberates like the discharge of a battery of artillery. The ore, which has been displaced by the dynamite, rattles down the sides of the pit with a noise like thunder. Then the men return and again take up the work of loading the tram cars.

Let us climb to the top of the trestle and see what is going on inside the rock house. The building shakes as you ascend the stairway that rises on the outside. A crunching noise fills your ears. As you enter the building by a little doorway all seems darkness. As you peer through the gloom somebody yells at you.

YOU JUMP INTO A CORNER.

A second later the building trembles as the ore ear, which you had been watching outside, dumps its load of a ton or so of broken rock on the spot where you had been standing. The house is lighted up with a million sparks from the concussion. As the car disappears on its downward journey half a dozen men rush forward with shovels and feed the ore into the gaping maw of the insatiable crusher which throbs and pulsates like a thing alive. As you peer below you see the ore falling in fragments from the size of a man's fist to that of a boy's marble into a revolving screen. This screen is perforated with holes of various sizes which serve to separate the ore and classify it, dropping each size into the bin prepared to receive it. At a lower level under these bins are openings at which workmen from time to time, by operating levers, allow the ore to fall into flat cars which pass along in sections to receive their loads. As you watch these cars you notice that about two-thirds of them are filled with coarse ore about the size of the anthracite coal used in the furnaces of dwelling houses. One or two cars will be filled with a smaller size, about as large as English walnuts. This, the foreman tells you, is called "ruggins." If you ask why it is called "ruggins" he tells you

HE DOES NOT KNOW.

Three or four cars of the train are filled with a much finer ore. It is almost like dust. This is called "fines," and you can guess the derivation for yourself.

The ore is taken direct from the mines to the "roast yards" at Copper Cliff. These lie about a mile to the north of the village and present perhaps the most depressing scene of earthly desolation to be found in Canada. Students of Dante and Milton will find no difficulty in selecting appropriate quotations. Most of all, perhaps, it recalls pictures of the Valley of the Hinnom, that awful depth of Old Jerusalem, in which it is said great fires were kept constantly burning to consume the refuse of the city. From this Valley of the Hinnom is derived the word Gehenna, which is usually translated "Hell." On one side of a line of railway used for the transportation of ore rise great hills of barren rock, covered here and there with gaunt skeletons of white birch and tamarac, all dead—one is tempted to quote with Charles Lamb:

"All silent and all damned."

On the other side huge windrows of ore in square beds stretch in seemingly endless extension. Dense yellowish-white clouds of smoke rise from these piles and drift lazily to the horizon. These are the roast yards, where the sulphur is roasted out of the ore. The ore as it is taken from the mine contains about twenty-five per cent. of sulphur. When it reaches the roast yards it is unloaded on foundations of cordwood about eighteen inches thick. Each bed carries from 1,500 to 3,000 tons of ore. The coarse ore forms the bulk of the pile. On top of this is placed the "ruggins" and on top of this again the "fines." The wood is then ignited. The ore soon takes fire, and if left alone will burn for nine months or a year. As a rule the ore is left to burn from three to four months before it is taken to the smelter. By this roasting the percentage of sulphur

for the past two years.

"Ever since 'Red Sunday,'" he writes, "the Czar's existence has been one unending series of anxieties, which have told very heavily upon him. Only among his family does he apparently forget the menace of the revolution, threatening news of which reaches him with the merciless regularity of the ticking of a clock. These are, indeed his only

MOMENTS OF HAPPINESS

and relaxation from the worries and cares of State, with perhaps the rare exception of a walk or a ride in the park, which, however, has become a very rare occurrence of late.

"His Majesty invariably spends almost the entire day and night in his private cabinet, either in consultation with his councillors, whom he often summons to his presence at any hour of the night in order to ask their advice, or in work upon projected measures of reform. He writes often for hours at a stretch.

"At other times the sentries placed at his door hear him pacing restlessly up and down the room till the early hours of the morning, waiting anxiously for reports from his representatives in the provinces. At intervals he will despatch a message, and then, suddenly throwing open the windows, gaze out upon the quietness of the night through which his millions of subjects slumber while their unfortunate ruler is still at work.

ABHORS SOCIETY.

"His Majesty," the letter continues, "was never a lover of social functions, but now he appears to abhor society more than ever."

"The Czar himself seems to be the only person at court who actually realizes the dangers of the present situation, and it is to this fact that the misunderstandings between his Majesty and the Grand Dukes owe their cause. The Czar alone recognizes that a genuine revolution is agitating Russia, and the more closely he notes the symptoms and compares them with those of the French Revolution, the more his anxiety appears to increase, and the more often are his noble eyes dimmed with the mists of sorrow."

BEARS ROUT SOLDIERS.

Inventory of French Cathedral Successfully Blocked.

The townspeople of Comminges devised a novel plan to defeat an attempt of the authorities to make an inventory of the property of the cathedral there. Being notified that a Government inspector was coming, they bought three black bears from a traveling showman. The animals were kept without food for two days in an adjoining cellar. They were released in the cathedral, hungry and angry, when the inspector reached the town.

The inspector, with a military escort, upon arriving at the cathedral was surprised to find that his entry was not resisted, but he was no sooner inside than the door was shut and fastened outside. The inspector had time to speculate upon the meaning of this before he saw the bears hastily shuffling down the centre aisle to investigate the newcomers. Thereupon the man frantically tried to reopen the door, amid the derisive laughter of those outside.

Realizing that he was trapped, the inspector made a bee-line for the nearest confessional and clambered to the top of it, while the soldiers ran helter-skelter in every direction, seeking refuge, which they found in the side chapels. The townspeople then negotiated with the inspector through a window and obtained a very ready promise that he would quit if he were released.

The showman captured the bears, which were fed while the inspector and his escort escaped. The animals are being kept in the cellar against the next attempt at taking an inventory.

Nothing delights some people so much as to be asked favors; it gives them so much pleasure to refuse.

There is only one place in the world where you can live a happy life, and that is inside your home.

YOUNG FOLKS

THE BABY MOON.

I saw the little baby moon last night;
It nestled in the sky, as if to sleep,
Cuddled among soft clouds, to left and
right;

And close beside, one star a watch
did keep.

"Good-night, you little baby moon," said
I;

"Good-night, and go to sleep."

I saw it still and safe and tranquil
there,
Cradled in that blue distance of the
night.

It made me smile with joy, it was so
fair—

So beautiful, so childlike and so white.
"You dear sky sleeper," looking up,
said I.

"Good-night, and go to sleep."

OLD BLIND FAN.

"Get up, you lazy brute!" said the man
who was leading an old horse past the
house where Bruce and Amy lived. "Get
up, I say!" He jerked the strap cruelly
and the old blind horse nearly fell down.

"Mister, what are you going to do with
the poor horse?" asked Bruce, as the
man grew very angry and had to let the
poor animal rest.

"Take her out here and shoot her,"
said the man, shortly.

"You mean wicked thing!" said Amy,
shaking her small fist at the man. "I'll
tell my pa on you, and he'll have you
put in jail."

"It's the best thing that can happen to
the old plug, children," said the man,
turning red. "She's blind and lame, and
can't do a day's work any more."

"And then you shoot her," said Bruce,
while Amy burst into tears. "Why
don't you put her into a nice field, and
let her get fat and well?"

"Pshaw! She won't live a month.
She'll be better off dead than with some
one beating her."

"You just put her into our field," said
Bruce. "Amy and I will pump water
for her, and she can have all the grass
she wants."

The man looked all around and could
see no one in sight. He was a stranger
in the town, and thought if he put the
old mare in pasture no one would know
the difference, and it would be easier
than burying her. "Come Fan," he
said more gently than at first, "you're
going to have two children to look after
you now."

He took the halter off her
head and hurried away as fast as he
could, while the poor animal began eat-
ing the tender grass as if half-starved.

When the children's papa came home
he looked grave over their story, but the
earnest little voices touched his heart.
He went with them to look at old fan,
and filled their hearts with joy when he
told them they might keep her.

All that summer they worked faithfully,
keeping the trough filled with clean
cool water, and Fan enjoyed the grass
and shade to the utmost. She would
eat out of their hands, and seemed al-
ways grateful for the apples and sugar
they gave her. I wish every poor old
horse could have such a place to rest and
eat during the last days of his life as
old Fan had that hot summer.

"Papa said he'd build a little place for
Fan in the straw shed this winter," said
Bruce one morning, when it seemed a
little cool in the autumn. "Don't you
think she's getting nice and fat?"

"She's the nicest horse in the world,"
said Amy. "I wonder why she don't
come for her drink this morning."

The children cried when they found
old Fan stretched out under the willows,
never to come to the trough again, but
they were glad her last summer had
been so nice and peaceful. Whenever
they see a poor old horse, they ask the
owner of it to be as kind as they were
to Fan, and sometimes the men are more
gentle and patient.

BLOWN AWAY

ON THE CANADIAN RANGES

CALGARY, THE CAPITAL OF THE CANADIAN CATTLE COUNTRY.

The New Country Is More Romantic and Picturesque Than Early Days in the West.

If you want to see a live frontier town come to Calgary, writes Frank G. Carpenter, from Calgary, Alberta, to the Chicago Record-Herald. It is the ranching capital of the Canadian cattle country, and it has for years been a sort of Keeley cure for the younger sons of English lords and dukes. Lying in western Canada, a hundred miles or so north of the American boundary, it is a sort of a cross between Denver and Cheyenne, peppered with the spice of Monte Carlo and London. There is no more "sporty" town on the American continent. It is business from the word "go," but at the same time cowboys gallop through its streets, and fine-looking Englishmen in riding trousers, leather leggings and Norfolk jackets play polo on the outskirts.

There are a number of hotels, and every hotel has a well patronized bar. There are two clubs, one known as "The Ranchers" and another as "The Alberta." The Ranchers' Club is largely composed of the sons of rich English families. It is independent and ultra fashionable. The Alberta Club is mostly business men, comprising the real estate dealers, merchants, wholesale and retail, and other prominent characters who want to make Calgary great. As for the Ranchers they do not care a cent for Calgary, and are more interested in polo than politics.

RANCHERS FROM NOBILITY.

Among the characters of Calgary are the remittance men. They are the young-sons of wealthy or noble English families, who are out here to make their fortunes and grow up with the country. Some have come because their people did not want them at home, and others because they liked the wild life of the prairies, which, until recently, has corresponded somewhat with Kipling's description of "the country east of Suez"—

Where the best is like the worst—
Where there ain't no ten commandments
And a man can raise a thirst.

These remittance men get a certain sum of money every month, or every quarter, and most of them spend it in drinking and carousing. Many are "ne'er do wells," and they sink lower and lower, relying entirely on their remittances to keep them going. I know, for instance, one son of an English lord whom you may see almost any day here hanging over the bar, and another who will gladly borrow a quarter of you if he strikes you in the lean days prior to the next remittance.

Others of these men keep themselves straight. They bring money with them, invest it and make it breed like Australian rabbits, but at the same time they are full of sport, and spend freely. One of these is a son of an admiral of the British navy. His name is Cochrane and he is said to have made a fortune of his own in ranching and other investments. He has one big range near Calgary on which he keeps 6,000 of the wildest of Canadian cattle. Every year or so he brings in a new instalment of bulls from Scotland, giving his agents at home instructions to send him the wildest and fiercest animals that can be secured.

The stories of how some of these remittance men take in their parents are interesting. They are sent out here with the idea that they may make their fortunes, and they frequently bring large sums to invest. As soon as they arrive they go into crazy speculations and wild extravagances, sending back to their parents for more money from time to time. One character of this kind was Dickie Bright, the grandson of the man for whom the "disease of the kidneys"

mentioned the fact to the editor, and the two again heard the story.

It was so full of details that they concluded it was true, and they went with the old miner to his shack, far away from the railroad in the wilds of the foothills. When they reached there they found an Indian with a rifle guarding the cabin, and saw unearthed two big bars of gold. They were made to believe that the Indian meant business, and that if the gold was not taken as per contract their lives would probably be lost. The result was that they paid over the \$12,000 and took the bricks back to Calgary. Before describing their find they carried the gold to an assayer, who reported upon it as pure. They then announced their discovery, but others suspected that there might be a trick, and at their suggestion the gold was tested again. The second assay, by a new scientist, showed that the bricks were nothing but copper, with a thin wash of gold on the outside. The first assayer had been fixed, and the supposed Indian was merely one of the swindlers dressed up for the occasion. As a result the manager of the bank lost his job, and I have been warned not to mention the words "gold brick" in the editor's hearing.

Fashion Notes.

VOGUE OF THE PRINCESS' GOWN.

Some of the Empire Princess gowns are a bit extreme for good taste. They are mere slips, waistless and sheath-like, and one thinks of nothing but a bag in contemplating them. One such model, which might be tolerable on a Hebe or a Venus, but which would make an ordinary woman look like a slightly draped beanpole, was a white broadcloth reception gown, made walking length. The skirt was ample around the hem, but exceeding scant everywhere else, being simply a sheath from shoulders to knee. A group of four stitched folds trimmed the skirt, and above and below the bands were Empire wreaths heavily embroidered on the cloth. There was a guimpe and collar of white lace, and the sleeves, two small puffs and a cuff which ended at the elbow, were entirely composed of lace. A narrow shawl collar of black velvet trimmed the pointed decollete, and bordered the lace cuffs. This would have been a beautiful gown if the waist had been slightly tapered, or the plain lines relieved in some other way.

NEW WAIST MODELS.

A feature of the new models is the embroidered yoke which appears in the back as well as in the front, in contrast to last year's yoke, which was seen only in the front. Last year the waists were quite plain, except for a few tucks in the back, while the entire front was profusely ornamented. This year the back is to receive as much, or almost as much, attention as the rest of the waist. The Dutch neck seems to be a favorite. One sees many net and lace waists without collars, and also some lovely mull and handkerchief linen ones.

Some unusual combinations are seen. A lovely waist of embroidered net had a yoke, deeply pointed in the front and more rounding in the back, of sheerest mull, embroidered in a design ofilles of the valley. The mull collar had a touch of Valenciennes, and the full net sleeves had deep cuffs of alternated rows of Valenciennes insertions and narrow strips of embroidered mull. A double frill of Valenciennes lace finished the sleeves, which, of course, extend no farther than the elbow.

ANOTHER NET WAIST.

Another net waist, a soft cream color in tone, was trimmed with straps, almost tailor-like in their severity, of batiste, trimmed with a line of raised embroidery. These straps were put on the deep, round yoke in a design, and the waist below was trimmed with medallions of embroidered batiste combined with Valenciennes.

Lace in combination with net is seen in the handsomest waists. All-over Valenciennes was the foundation of a typical model. It had a yoke of Duchesse

HEALTH

DRINKING MILK.

There is a right way and there is also a wrong way to drink milk, and the great majority of people drink it in the latter way. This is the real reason why milk disagrees with so many people, at least, it is one of the chief reasons.

Milk contains all the elements necessary for maintaining the physical health of those who know how to use it properly. Indeed, most people would be better off physically if milk and entire wheat bread formed their principal diet. Especially is this true of delicate persons, whose powers of digestion have become enfeebled. Persons suffering from nervous prostration are not able to digest meat, and will find great benefit from a purely milk diet, but the milk must not be imbibed like draughts of water; it must be sipped slowly, mouthful at a time.

There is a scientific reason for drinking milk very slowly, and in very small quantities; it is this: Milk curdles as soon as it comes in contact with the juices of the stomach. If a long draught of milk is taken into the stomach, the result is a large curd, through which the gastric juice cannot really penetrate and act with solvent power. A small sip of milk makes a tiny curd, so if a tumbler of milk is taken sip by sip, it will readily be seen that the result will be a number of little curds, each one of which can speedily be acted upon and digested by the gastric juices of the stomach.

Where special nourishment is desirable, as in the case of very weak persons, or convalescents from wasting diseases, beef and wheat peptones may be added, or some one of the infant foods, which are known to be absolutely free from starch.

It is unwise to add starchy foods like arrowroot or farinaceous foods to the milk for weak people or invalids, under the impression that the foods are very delicate and easily digested, for they are in the contrary, very difficult of digestion. Milk alone is far better for persons who have weak digestive powers but the one great need which must be imposed on every one is the need of drinking slowly and in very small sips with intervals between the sips. In nine cases out of ten milk drunk in this manner will agree with people, unless there is some fault with the milk. The milk of a healthy cow, that has free range of good pasture and all the pure water she needs, is the only sort of milk that is wholesome.

ANEMIA.

Anemia means a condition in which the blood is deficient either in quality or quantity. It is a question among physicians whether there is ever an actual permanent reduction in the total amount of the blood. The quantity must vary, of course, from hour to hour, according to the amount of fluid that is drunk, and the amount that is lost by perspiration and in other ways, but it is probable that the average remains about the same from day to day, except in cases of actual starvation and deprivation of water.

Anemia, then, is mainly a question of the make-up of the blood, that is, of the number of its red corpuscles, or cells and the relative amount of hemoglobin—the coloring matter—which these contain. The blood is a complex fluid, in simple terms it may be said to be a salty solution, containing two kinds of cells—the red and the white corpuscles. The white ones are the scavengers of the body as well as the policeman and soldiers. They protect the body from the disease-germs which threaten its existence. The red corpuscles, on the other hand, are the commissary department. They bring to the tissues the oxygen which they need and remove the gaseous waste products.

If the red corpuscles and the substance

they see a poor old horse, they ask the owner of it to be as kind as they were to Fan, and sometimes the men are more gentle and patient.

BLOWN AWAY.

"I'm tired of everything, mamma. Do tell me what to do!" said Beth Lincoln, coming into the room where his mother was sitting.

"Why not play basketball with me?" "With you, mamma? I didn't know you could play basket ball."

"Why not? I have balls in the yarn basket, and I am going to weave the yarn in and out over this ball," said Mrs. Lincoln smiling and holding up a wooden ball, over which she stretched the heel of Madge's little stocking.

"You and your friend Nellie had a nice time yesterday playing you were sewing society; and why may I not play that my real work is play—basket ball, for instance? I will toss the ball to you."

Beth-caught the ball, and said, as she came close to her mother: "But mamma, without joking, what can I do? I am tired of everything and everybody. Please tell me what I can do."

"Is my daughter really tired of herself?" asked Mrs. Lincoln, with a slight emphasis on "herself."

"Why, yes. Didn't I say so, mamma?" "How would it do to stop trying to please self, of which you are so tired?"

"Mamma, what do you mean?"

Just then dear little Madge came toddling into the room and said wistfully: "I haven't any one to play with."

Mrs. Lincoln gave Beth a meaning look and said:

"How would it do for my big girl to get away from self and amuse my little girl?"

Mrs. Lincoln was called from the room and she found two happy children when she returned half an hour later. What were they doing? Beth was blowing soap bubbles and Madge was trying to catch them. Mrs. Lincoln stood for a moment in silence, thinking: "What a beautiful picture!" Beth looked up and saw her mother, and said:

"Aren't the bubbles beautiful, mamma, and isn't Madge a dear?"

"I have two dears now; but what has become of that tired self?"

"Blown away, mamma, with the bubbles," laughed Beth.

WIDOW OF KING IN A CONVENT.

Duchess of Braganza a Nun in Isle of Wight.

The rumor that the Queen Mother of Spain will take the veil after the marriage of King Alfonso calls to mind the fact that the widow of an ex-king is at the present moment in a convent in the Isle of Wight.

The royal nun was born Princess Adelheid of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. She married in 1851 Miguel Duke of Braganza, who occupied the throne of Portugal from 1889 to 1894. In the latter year he abdicated under compulsion, and died in 1866.

His widow entered the Benedictine Convent at Solesmes, in France, in 1897, and when the community was banished from France she went with the rest of the sisters to Northwood in the Isle of Wight.

Within the last few weeks the community has bought the Isle of Wight College, near Ryde, where their home will be in the near future.

Since the royal nun's arrival in England she has received visits from King Edward and several other members of the royal family.

Another, but younger member of the same family of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg is also a nun in the same Isle of Wight convent, and a third is one of the Poor Sisters of St. Francis.

In giving away your money, avoid giving away how you got it.

Life is like a game of cards, in which a good deal depends upon a good deal.

Advertising is a great deal like making love to a widow—it cannot be overdone.

A woman's idea of good luck is to find a pair of socks in the pile that doesn't need darning.

they go into crazy speculations and wild extravagances, sending back to their parents for more money from time to time. One character of this kind was Dickie Bright, the grandson of the man for whom the "disease of the kidneys was named." Dickie's father was rich, and he had supplied Dickie with money and sent him out here to grow up with the country. Dickie invested in a ranch and asked for large remittances from time to time on the plea of increasing his live stock.

At the same time he sent home florid stories of the money he was making and how he was fast becoming a cattle king. Shortly after one of his most enthusiastic letters he received a despatch from New York saying that his father had just arrived there and that he was coming out to see him. The boy was in despair. He had spent his remittances in riotous living and had no cattle to speak of.

GET MONEY FROM HOME.

Adjoining him, however, was one of the largest cattle owners of the West. He confided in him and persuaded him to lend him 1,000 head of his best stock for one night. When he made this request his neighbor asked what he wanted to do with the cattle. He replied: "I shall put them in my corral, and when the old man comes I will show them as my herd. Dad can't stay but a day, and I will see that they are driven back safe to you the next morning."

The rancher was something of a sport himself, and he finally consented to help the boy out of his trouble. The cattle were sent over. Old Dr. Bright duly arrived, and he was driven out and shown the herd which Dickie said was only a sample of his stock, which he had brought in to show to his father. The boy added, however, that it was not food to keep the cattle penned up, and that they must go back upon the range right away. The old doctor was delighted and gave Dickie a check for \$10,000 to increase the business before he left. When he returned to England he boasted about the clubs how his boy had built up one of the biggest stock ranches in the Canadian plains. In the meantime Dickie was luxuriating on his \$10,000. It soon disappeared, and a little later he wrote to his father for more, saying that cold and disease had ruined his herd. As a result he was called back to England.

Scores of such have been sent out from England to the United States and Canada to learn farming. There are men who make a regular business of drumming up such students. They go to the rich families in different parts of Great Britain, and persuade them that there is great money in ranching and undertake to teach their sons the business for a consideration. The boys are charged all the way from \$1,000 upward a year for their instruction, and in some cases they are made to do the dirty work, to clean up the stables, wash the dishes and labor early and late. As soon as they find out the deception they run off, but the money has been paid in advance, and the agent always comes out ahead. I heard of one young pupil farmer who was met the other day by a man who knew him when he first arrived in Calgary. He asked the boy how he liked the work and if he was still studying. The reply came quick:

"I am not. I chucked that job six months ago, and I now have two pupil farmers myself."

FOOLED BY GOLD BRICK.

As a rule order is good in the ranch country and confidence men comparatively scarce. The old-stagers here are on the lookout for swindlers, but nevertheless some of the best of them are badly taken in. A recent story is told concerning the selling of a gold brick to bank manager and newspaper editor of Calgary for the sum of \$12,000. The Canadian bankers are the shrewdest of their kind, and the manager of this branch at Calgary has been long in the business. Nevertheless, when an old man came into the bank a few months ago and told how he had discovered a gold mine in the Rockies and taken therefrom enough dust to form two large bricks, he listened. He also

brought with him an embroidered batiste combined with Valenciennes.

Lace in combination with net is seen in the handsomest waists. All-over Valenciennes was the foundation of a typical model. It had a yoke of Duchesse lace elaborately put together with hand tatting. Another net waist, almost plain, was made with a bolero of baby Irish crochet, threend with pale blue velvet ribbon, which drew the bolero in to shape over the bust.

LITTLE TIGHT LACING.

It has been said in criticism of the princess empire modes that they do not suggest the waistless figure, and are therefore not empire at all. The fact is women who wear empire gowns should wear also empire corsets. But few women are willing to sacrifice their waists. There is comparatively little lacing done now-a-days. Women may not be any more sensible than they were in the days of the nineteen-inch wasp-waisted beauty, but they are more artistic in their inclinations, and they know that a laced-in figure is ugly. Nevertheless, few women are willing to dispense with some kind of a waist. The ladies of the first Empire, of course, wore no corsets at all, and very little lingerie of any kind or description. They were after looking like ancient Greek statues, and tolerated nothing but the slightest of draperies. The real Empire fashions would not be tolerated now-a-days, but it is true that a short-waisted gown over long-waisted lingerie is something of an incongruity.

AS TO THE SKIRT.

Those of us who do not wear princess gowns will substitute for the circular skirt worn through the fall and winter an eleven-gored skirt, which gives the same effect as the circular, and does not sag so distressingly. Almost all the circular skirts have had to be sent back to the tailors twice at least, only exceptions being those which were allowed to hang for a week or so before the hems were turned up. Skirts made in this leisurely fashion keep their shape if the materials are firm enough.

FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

Cloth in a rich shade of plum-color was used for a princess gown for afternoon wear. The skirt was laid in box pleats, which were stitched flat almost to the knees. The pleats were close together at the waist, and widened gradually until the stitching ran to a point at the end of the pleat. The bolero was draped from the shoulders, and under the arms, and was cut in a deep square decolleté in front. This was outlined with a fine velvet galloon embroidered with silver and light violet shades. Four fancy buttons trimmed the front of the bolero, seeming to close it, but in reality the gown folded invisibly on the shoulder and under the left arm. A guimpe of cream lace was worn.

MANY RUSSIAN JOURNALS.

Crop of New Papers Under the New Freedom.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes to the London Daily News—"There was never before such journalistic activity in St. Petersburg as there is at present. New, radical and revolutionary papers are appearing on the scene every day to take the places of those that have fallen under the displeasure of the law, and such is the republican enthusiasm of the young men who run these periodicals that in some of the offices there is no 'boss,' everybody from the editor to the printer's devil, being on a level, and all measures being submitted to a meeting of all the employees. The names of the papers which the police have so far seized may be interesting—Renovated! Roma, Our Voice, National Freedom, a paper printed in Finnish and called Vusul Inkeri, a paper printed in Lettish and called the Helven Worker, the Peterburgas Avise, the Poison, the Mirror, the Arrows, the Swashbuckler, the Fiddle, Young Russia, the Working Week, the Mountebank, Machine Gun, Labor and the Red Laugh."

istence. The red corpuscles, on the other hand, are the commissary department. They bring to the tissues the oxygen which they need and remove the gaseous waste products.

If the red corpuscles and the substance of which they are most largely composed, the hemoglobin, are reduced in amount, the tissues suffer for lack of oxygen, and there is a lowering of all the vital processes. The lessened proportion of hemoglobin accounts for the paleness which is the chief outward sign of anemia.

It is common to speak of two forms of anemia—primary and secondary. Primary is the term used when the anemia can be traced to no definite cause, but seems to be a disease in itself. Secondary is the word used when the anemia is evidently the result of some other condition, such as wasting diseases or poor nourishment. It is then only one of the symptoms of such underlying state.

Among the chief causes of secondary anemia are drains upon the system by frequent losses of blood, or by diarrhoea or other wasteful discharges, chronic poisoning by lead or mercury, by the essential poisons of certain diseases, such as rheumatism and tuberculosis, and by poisons formed in the body and not promptly removed, which is called "auto-intoxication," and finally the destruction of the red corpuscles by a micro-organism, as in the case in malaria.—*Youth's Companion*.

WHERE MAN'S INFLUENCE IS FATAL.

Man is the only animal which is always accompanied by disease, except those creatures that are his companions and share his patronage. There is reason to believe that the denizens of the forests, the veld, the rivers and the ocean, so far as they escape man's influence, live with hardly an exception, healthy lives. Chronic ailments begin with man's protection in the dairy, stable and kennel. Man has created artificial conditions with which the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" are associated. It is now his supreme task to bring these conditions into harmony with the laws of his being. Sickness and debility are not to be regarded as natural and inevitable parts of our heritage, but as the fruits of rebellion against nature's laws, and therefore to be got rid of. If the human family dwelt in ventilated houses, breathed pure air, lived temperately, with little or no alcohol, and took daily exercise in the open, it would perhaps know little more of gout, rheumatism, cancer, fever, lumbergo, dyspepsia, asthma, and the host of infectious troubles than do the lower animals.

DEEP BREATHING.

Dr. G. Norman Meachen, in his lecture at the Institute of Hygiene, London, made some interesting remarks on this subject:

"Deep breathing, if persistently practiced, in season and out of season, in the street and at the office, for a few minutes at a time, would soon bring the rosy back to the faded cheeks, and dissipate the sallow complexion. Lung diseases, especially the dreaded scourge of consumption, would become less prevalent if people would carry out this simple exercise, which is merely an imitation of nature's method with primitive man, who in running and leaping, unconsciously clothing, develops excellent lung capacity, and uses it to the full."

ALMOST A SHOCK.

Uncle Charles—"I don't know as you will thank me for interfering, Ellen, but they tell me this Mr. Mashman you are going to marry is utterly worthless."

Ellen—"Why, Uncle Charles?"

Uncle Charles—"Not in a pecuniary sense, you know—he's got money enough—but from an intelligent point of view."

Ellen—"Oh, Uncle Charles, you don't know what a turn you gave me."

A pessimist is a man who is always looking for trouble and isn't satisfied when he finds it.

VAST IRRIGATION PLAN

IT IS NOW UNDER WAY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

1,500,000 Acres of Arid Land Are to Be Changed to Fertile Territory.

By all odds the biggest irrigation project on the North-American continent is now under way in this province of Alberta. In 1902 all the irrigated lands of the United States did not amount to 10,000,000 acres. By this scheme Canada will redeem a million and a half acres of semi-desert, and that by private parties without government aid, writes Frank G. Carpenter, from Calgary to the Chicago Record-Herald.

The work has been undertaken by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which has exchanged a part of its land grant for 3,000,000 acres lying between here and Medicine Hat. Of this 1,500,000 acres will be put under water, and the balance will be sold to the irrigated land owners for pasture and mixed farming. This tract of irrigated lands is almost as great as all the irrigated land of Colorado or California. It is more than twice that of Utah, Idaho or Wyoming, and many times that of any other western state.

This work is now going on. One hundred and ten thousand acres are now ready for the turning on of the water, and double that amount will be added this year. The project will be handled in blocks of 1,000,000 acres each, and it will be continued until the whole tract is redeemed and settled. Altogether it means supplying homes to something like 30,000 families and with the towns and other industries which will be built up along the line it ultimately means the addition of about 300,000 people to Canada's population.

IN GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

The lands to be redeemed are a part of what was once known as the Great American Desert. This runs northward through the western part of the United States and on into Canada. There is more water here than in our tributary country, but there are dry seasons, which make the lands unfit for ordinary farming, although winter wheat is now being raised on much of it. For the past fifteen years the Canadian government has had engineers at work taking the levels, measuring the streams and locating reservoirs, from such surveys it has been found that there are 10,000,000 acres of semi-arid land which need irrigation occasionally if they are to be used for farming. The government engineers estimate that 9,000,000 acres can easily be reclaimed, and that they will have an unfailing supply of water from the Saskatchewan and its tributaries when the proper works are made.

The land of the Canadian Pacific scheme lies in a solid block on both sides of the railroad between Calgary and Medicine Hat. It is flat or slightly rolling prairie, and is now used for grazing. The strip is 130 miles long, running back for some miles on each side of the track. The water is to come from the Bow River, a beautiful mountain stream. It will be fed by other rivers, which flow northward from the United States through the Belly and Bow into the Saskatchewan and thence on to Hudson's Bay.

The Bow River flows by Calgary. A party of us drove out to look at the ditches, already excavated, and to examine the irrigation project as far as it is completed. Taking carriages, we went for miles over the prairie, riding at times along the embankments of the main canal, which is sixty feet wide at the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from the Bow something like 20,000 gallon of water every second. At many places the men were working, and the scene were much like those I saw on the Panama Canal. There were hundreds of horses scooping up the prairie, then

self, has represented those people in the territorial legislature, and has known them from the time they came to Canada. He says they make excellent citizens and are conforming to the Canadian laws in every respect.

In connection with these irrigated lands of southern Alberta a rather serious international question has arisen. The St. Mary's River which supplies the water for the territory settled by the Mormons and others, rises in St. Mary's lakes, which are situated in northwestern Montana, about twelve miles from the international boundary. These lakes are twenty miles long and one mile wide. The lie high up in the Rocky Mountains, and are fed by the heavy snowfalls and glaciers. They give St. Mary's River plenty of water, furnishing an abundant supply for the 130 miles of canals which the Canadians have built and have under-way, and by which they expect to reclaim something like 630,000 acres. As it is now, the water flows through the St. Mary's into the Saskatchewan and goes off into Hudson's Bay.

Within a short distance of St. Mary's lakes and not more than twenty-seven miles from St. Mary's River flows the north fork of the Milk River, which runs northward into Canada, and then, turning south, flows for hundreds of miles through the United States into the Missouri and on into the Gulf of Mexico. By making a canal inside our boundary from the St. Mary's to the north fork of the Milk River the waters of these lakes could be thrown into the Milk River and be finally used to irrigate lands in northern and eastern Montana, and especially the lands which lie above the Fort Belknap Indian reservation.

BOTH CLAIM RIVER.

Such a canal would give enough water to redeem thousands of acres of good American soil, and the citizens of Montana claim that it ought to be so used. They say that the waters fall in the mountains of the United States and they ought to water the United States. The Canadians naturally object. They say that the water having fallen in our country is no reason that we should keep it, for it may have evaporated from Canada, and they have a common right to it, since it has been flowing through its present course for thousands of years. I understand that the two governments are now in consultation regarding the use of these lakes, and that an amicable arrangement may be expected.

In the meantime the Canadians say that the Milk River runs for a hundred miles or more through Canada before it goes back into the United States, and that if the Americans disturb their irrigation works here the waters of that river might be materially diminished by being spread over Canadian lands.

COMMONS' POOREST MAN

THE TROUBLES OF AN ENGLISH LABOR MAN.

A British M. P. on Less Than Twelve Dollars a Week—State Should Pay.

Pity the pecuniary sorrows of the labor member! There is even one who the other day confided to a representative of the London Daily Express that only a pauper fifty shillings a week availed him from the workhouse.

This was Mr. John Ward, the herculean, genial, and altogether delightful member for Stoke-on-Trent, who secures his pittance of £2 10s. a week as secretary of the Navvies' Union.

There was open to him wealth beyond the dreams of avarice in the shape of £200 a year allowed to members recognized by the Labor Representation Committee. But Mr. Ward did not altogether see eye to eye with this com-

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

FOE OF DRINK IS FOUND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Great Yarmouth Town Council has decided to run municipal flower shows.

In a case heard at the Croydon County Court the plaintiff was described as a "lady blacksmith." She was also stated to be a traction-engine proprietor and a confectioner.

The Manchester Ship Canal has had a prosperous year, with expenses amounting to only 55 per cent. of its receipts. In 1900 the proportion was 71 per cent. The turnover for 1905 was just on £450,000.

Earl Ducie, Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, recently unveiled in the Gloucestershire Cathedral a window erected to the memory of the five hundred Gloucestershire officers and men who fell in South Africa.

In a case heard at the Wandsworth County Court, London, a costermonger, who for some years has had a fruit stall in Battersea Park road, said that he always reckoned on making a profit of seven pounds on a Saturday.

Royal Sovereign strawberries grown by Middlesex gardeners have been sold in Covent Garden at 32s. a pound. As two fruits go to the ounce, the berries at this price are worth one shilling each.

Field-Marshall Lord Roberts, who, on his recent visit to Manchester, inspected the local Postal Telegraph Messengers' Corps, has presented the boys with a set of miniature air rifles and patent targets.

When the plaster was being removed during the restoration of Hardingham Church, Norfolk, an ancient arched tomb was discovered on the wall, and two Greek crosses were also found in the stone floor.

Thomas Bryant, a Crimean veteran, who died at Palgrave, Suffolk, a few days ago, belonged to a family four generations of which have fought in the British Army in various countries during a period extending over a hundred years.

A cotton mill has been erected in the village of Westhorne, near Burnley. As a result of the present cotton trade prosperity several mills have lately been erected in Lancashire, and Westhorne is now in a prosperous condition as a result of the revived industry.

Judge Smyly has the gift of tongues. At the Shoreditch County Court recently he heard a case in French, corrected a Yiddish interpreter, and translated an Italian's evidence. On another occasion he chatted fluently with a German litigant.

An Indian Mutiny veteran has passed away at Clacton in the person of Surgeon-General James Pattison Walker, at the age of eighty-six. He went to India in 1845, and was sanitary officer of Agra during the ten months that it was besieged. He and his late wife went through the whole mutiny, and remained in India until his retirement in 1877.

The manor house at Saltfleet (Lincolnshire) has what is said to be the first wallpaper used in England. It is cream-colored and covered with a bold chocolate design, and has the appearance of blotting paper. The pieces, which measure about twenty inches by eighteen, are nailed on with small tacks.

At Burton-on-Trent, a locksmith and his son were called in to examine a safe lock. In examining the lock from inside the safe the son got locked in by the accidental closing of the door. The father worked frantically for nearly an hour before he could open the door, and then he found his son in a state of

DRUNKARDS MAY BE WEANED BY HEALTHY PLEASURE.

Britons Say Theatres and Bicycling Will Do More Than the Reformers.

Dr. Emil Reich, who has recently been giving a series of lectures at Claridge's Hotel, London, England, on Plato's Philosophy, appears to be in agreement in his views on drunkenness and its prevention with Rev. Stanley Parker, a Wesleyan pastor at Plumstead.

Mr. Parker has gone one better than Rev. Dr. Samuel Thackeray, who had taken over the Fish and Eels Inn at Hoddlesden, with a view of reforming the drunkard. Mr. Parker has organized a brass band, which he marches through Plumstead in the evenings in an endeavor to induce half-drunk people away from the public houses to an impromptu sing-song in the Central Hall of the town; and, what is more, he is succeeding.

SALOON MEN ARE ANGRY.

The publicans laughed at first, but now are angry, and one night Mrs. Parker was treated to a drenching with a bucket of beer. But that did not dampen the ardor of the little pastor. He does not try to preach to his audience in their half-drunk state. When he gets them together he simply tells them to sing what they like.

The result may be better imagined than described, but in the morning they have a distinct impression of having spent a merry evening, and so they come and come again, and that is just Dr. Emil Reich's theory, too, for the prevention of drunkenness. Here is what he said in the course of his lecture the other evening:

"Can you imagine the signing of a bit of paper, known as a pledge, will curb human passion? What do men drink for? Why do they drink so much, especially of the wretched stuff consumed by the ordinary drinker? I will tell you—want of amusement.

TWO ARE RELATED.

"Between the amount of amusement given to a nation and the quantity of drink consumed by that nation there is a clear and almost fixed relation. France seldom drinks to drunkenness, but she has plenty of amusement.

"When will these temperance and teetotal people learn that their efforts to suppress drink by the methods they adopt are futile? The bicycle has been the greatest foe of the drink traffic. It has accomplished infinitely more than the talk of the teetotaler and far more sanely and beneficially.

"Open your theatres on Sunday to the people, encourage cycling, the love of theatre, the love of amusement, and the occupation of temperance and teetotal orators is gone. Take away a glass of drink from a man and he will get another, and if he cannot get that he will resort to opium."

TEA, ALSO, HELD BAD.

Then, with a twinkle in his eye, the lecturer created a merry peal of laughter by adding: "Or, what is ten times worse, tea; because the passion is from within, and counteractive of a deprivative order will never do. They have always failed us."

"Government statistics show beyond cavil that the number of murders among teetotalers is far greater than that among even confirmed drunkards. Some people ascribe all crime to drink. I agree with them if you make that drink water."

WORKED FOR PENNY AN HOUR.

What a London Woman Got on an Army Contract.

of water every second. At many places the men were working, and the scene was much like those I saw on the Panama Canal. There were hundreds of horses scooping up the prairie, there were great steam shovels gouging out the earth and loading it upon cars, and there were long train loads of excavated material moving on the temporary track from one place to another.

SOIL HARD TO EXCAVATE.

The soil is harder to work than that of the Cimarron cut. Cimarron is made of a shaly rock, and a single blast may loosen many tons. Here the earth is a conglomerate of sticky clay and gravelous, which have a consistency something like soft talc or hair-worked putty. It gives little resistance and some parts have to be blasted over and over again. The stuff is of such a nature that the steam shovels cannot work it until it is loosened, so that the cost of excavation is great.

I have talked with J. S. Dennis, the manager of this irrigation project, and also with the civil engineer in charge of it. He tells me that they have taken out about 4,000,000 cubic yards, which as I figure it, would be just about enough to fill a line of two-horse wagons, at a ton to the wagon, reaching clear around the world. Altogether 20,000,000 cubic yards will have to be excavated before the whole area is under water, and the engineers say that the cost of this will be just about \$6,000,000. It is an enormous undertaking, but it will pay in the increased value of the lands and in the traffic which will come to the railroad through the settling of the country.

The railroad has given over the first 100,000 acres, now ready for settlement to an American syndicate, which has already made big money in selling part of spring wheat lands to immigrant from Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Illinois and other states. These American agents have colonization offices at Calgary, and they are formulating schemes by which they expect to canvas the irrigated sections of the United States to induce or good farmers to come here and buy these lands as fast as they are opened up.

INTRODUCED BY MORMONS.

The practical possibility of an irrigated Canada was suggested by the Mormons. There are about 30,000 of them now living on irrigated lands near Lethbridge, between here and the U.S. States boundary. They have established towns, have built up a beet-sugar factory, with a capital of a million dollars; have one flour mill, with an output of carload a day, and they are, altogether, one of the most thriving peoples of new Canada.

These Mormons produced more than a million bushels of wheat last year, and they are now shipping flour direct to Japan and China. They come from the irrigated states of Utah and Idaho. The farms on tracts of about eighty acres each, and I am told that they raise two or three times as much on such farms as can be raised in the non-irrigated sections.

During my stay in Canada I have visited this Mormon country. It is reached by the line of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, which is used largely to carry coal from Lethbridge down to Montana. The lands are almost dead flat, and are cut up by canals fed by St. Mary's River.

Seventy-five thousand acres are already under cultivation and the railway and irrigation company above referred to has altogether almost a million acres yet to redeem. The company received a concession for a part of these lands for opening up the coal mines and building the railroad, and looked upon them as fitted only for grazing until the Mormons came in and proposed to irrigate them. As it is, the irrigation works are only five years old, and they have the town of Raymond, which has a population of 2,000, situated in the heart of them, and smaller settlements along the line of the railroad.

I talked with Peter L. Naismith, the manager of the company, and C. A. Magrath, the land commissioner, about its character and possibilities. They tell me

THE LANDS ARE EXCELLENT and that they are being rapidly settled. Mr. Magrath, while not a Mormon him-

self, the dreams of success in the sum of £200 a year allowed to members recognized by the Labor Representation Committee. But Mr. Ward did not altogether see eye to eye with this committee in all its ideas, and so he denied himself the affluence of £200 a year.

"I am the poorest man in the House," he said yesterday. "I have a wife and our children, and with my brother, who is a navy, have to support my mother. And beyond the fifty shillings a week that I draw from the union I have nothing to fall back on."

NO TERRACE TEA FOR HIM.

"Yes. If you like to put it so, this is really an injustice. It is impossible without great hardship for a man to be a member of Parliament on this allowance, and maintain his position."

"I am not going to give you the details of my expenditure. Numerous people have asked me how much I spend a week on food, and how much a week goes on train fares to and from my home in Wandsworth. But these thrilling details I am going to give to the House of Commons firsthand myself."

"Very soon there will come up for discussion the question of the payment of members, and about that I think I am more qualified than any one to speak. I shall be able to tell the House from my own personal experience what a struggle it is for a man to keep up appearances in the House of Commons on £10s. a week."

"There are what are called 'the menies of the House.' Tea on the trace? No, I am afraid that is not intended. There will be no tea on the terrace for me on fifty shillings a week."

STATE SHOULD PAY.

It was here suggested to Mr. Ward that the ultimate goal of Socialism—upon the tenets of which Mr. Ward subscribes—is a fixed minimum wage for everybody. At this the member for Stoke-on-Trent laughed.

"That is an old-fashioned idea," he said. "What we maintain is that every man should earn what he is worth, and our worth more to the nation as a member of Parliament than I should be if I were, say, loading wagons."

"Moreover, I can see no reason why my present capacity I should be bequeathed to any particular body for my maintenance. I am doing the work of the State to the best of my ability, and by the State I maintain I should be paid."

JOHN BURNS'S SALARY.

There was a scene in the House recently when Mr. Claude Hay was howled down for referring to Mr. John Burns's salary.

He asked Mr. Burns to say what was

become of the 31,000 unemployed in the London area who could not get work under the Unemployed Committee.

And brought into his speech a statement

printed originally in the "Express") to the effect that Mr. John Burns accepted

the salary of £2,000 a year, although he had previously said no man ought to

make more than £500 a year.

"Withdraw!" shouted the Liberal ranks. "Withdraw!" echoed the Irish.

Mr. Hay started to speak, but volleys of "Withdraw!" mingled with hisses, drowned his words, and for some minutes there was an uproar.

Mr. John Burns, in his reply, showed how he earns his £2,000 a year.

"Between midnight and four a.m. I have been down under the Waterloo arch, and at the Midland Hall, and at other places where the poor congregate, seeing how their lot might be ameliorated and their numbers reduced.

"I daresay I made the remark some time ago that certain men were not worth more than £500 a year. I must have had the hon. member in mind," said Mr. Burns, and Mr. Claude Hay joined in the general laughter.

In his early days Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is seventy-five years old, had a great ambition to become a barrister. The first story he ever wrote was centred round a hero named Parnell.

He said the son got locked in by the accidental closing of the door. The father worked frantically for nearly an hour before he could open the door, and then he found his son in a state of collapse, almost suffocated.

The St. Pancras Borough Council proposes to encourage swimming among the school children of its district by the provision of scholarships in the proportion of one to each boys' and girls' department in each school, tenable for one year. The scholarship will take the form of a free pass for one year to the first-class baths belonging to the council.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Church street, Stoke Newington, during the excavations by the Metropolitan Water Board. On the foundation of the New River Company the water pipes used were made of huge tree trunks, which were hollowed out, and, being pointed at one end, fitted into one another, forming a continuous waterpipe. Many of them were found to be in excellent preservation.

The transport "Ionian" brought home from India, a short time since, upwards of 1,300 troops, including 400 officers and men of the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, absent from England for twenty-one years. While the battalion was journeying from Irrawaddi to Rangoon, Color-Sergeant Williams fell overboard, and notwithstanding a plucky attempt of Sergeant Rogers to save him, was drowned.

A funeral unparalleled in the history of Aldershot garrison, took place recently, when the body of Miss Fitzgerald, who died in the Cambridge Hospital, where she was discharging her duties as a military nurse, was buried in the military cemetery with full military honors. The coffin, with the Union Jack and some beautiful flowers, was conveyed on a field gun, six members of the Royal Army Medical Corps walking beside as pall-bearers. The band of the corps went first, playing funeral marches.

An incident occurred in London recently which would have shocked the military officer of a century ago. A battalion of the Irish Guards, led by two mounted officers, was marching along Oxford street to the merry accompaniment of a fife and drum band. Suddenly, with flourish of drumsticks, the music ceased, and for a little time the soldiers tramped along with a solemn and steady tread. A boy came up side street whistling the song of the moment, "My Irish Molly, O." A soldier in a fit of abstraction joined in. The refrain was immediately taken up by the others, and it flew to the front and rear ranks, until presently the whole battalion marched to its own whistling accompaniment.

SAYS MARQUIS IS INSANE.

Is Kept Under Guard by His Bride of Ten Months.

A sensation in London is the detention of the Marquis of Townshend by his bride of ten months, who declares the marquis is not mentally sound and keeps him under lock and key. The marchioness is a pretty blonde, the daughter of Thomas Sutherland, a barrister, who is said to have paid the marquis \$135,000 for making his daughter a marchioness. The marquis' mother and friends are trying to have him released from the restraint his wife has placed on his movements, and secure for him the freedom of association he desires with a man friend for whom he has great affection. They say he was cruelly treated by his wife on the honeymoon—that she was locked in his room and subjected to other indignities. The marchioness, on the other hand, while not denying that he was kept in his room, says he "was in the seventh heaven" during the honeymoon trip. The marquis is 38, but has the physique of an underfed boy of 12. He had long been on the matrimonial market, when he fell into the hands of some speculators, who, it is said, arranged for the marriage with the barrister's daughter. He is a nephew of the Duke of Fife.

WORKED FOR PENNY AN HOUR.

What a London Woman Got on an Army Contract.

The sensational story of Mrs. Thorgood, the Lambeth woman who told the local guardians that she "finished" volunteers' trousers, supplied to the War Office by a contractor, for payment which averaged less than a penny an hour, was reported to the guardians to be true.

The case has been mentioned in the House of Commons, and the Secretary for War has promised to make inquiries about it.

Mrs. Thorgood applied to the Lambeth Guardians for out-relief, on the ground that she was unable to earn a living wage, and told the guardians that she was paid 2½d. for "finishing" each pair of trousers, the work occupying three hours per pair. She had to provide the necessary thread and silk out of the money she earned.

Mr. Fielder, who has investigated the circumstances on behalf of the guardians, stated at a meeting of the Board recently that he had seen a record of the woman's work, and found what she said was correct.

He said that for years she had risen at 3 o'clock in the morning, worked until 8, and then gone to the factory, where she has been engaged until night. Working all those hours she has only been able to earn between 8s. and 9s. a week.

FIGHTING "GREEN MONSTER."

Swiss Have Awakened to Dangers of Absinthe Drinking.

Absinthe has been responsible during the past few months for so many terrible crimes in French Switzerland that an active crusade is being made to prohibit the sale of the liquor.

In the Cantons of Vaud and Geneva over 100,000 signatures have been obtained to a petition urging the Government to suppress the distilleries in the Canton of Neuchatel, and make the sale of the "green monster" an unlawful act.

Most of the absinthe is sold in small cafés at 2 cents a large wineglassful, and is made from chemicals and raw alcohol. Good absinthe is the same—ice as good whiskey, but the terrible combination of raw chemicals and raw alcohol can be made very cheaply, and the poor people, on account of its low cost, prefer it to wine and beer.

The Canton of Neuchatel depends for its revenue chiefly on the manufacture and sale of absinthe, and naturally in this quarter there is much opposition to the crusade.

Not only the men, but the women, and to a less extent the girls and boys, have developed the absinthe habit, which threatens to sap the manhood of the Swiss in the French Cantons.

INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE.

Birmingham Still Produces Them—Idols Another Product.

One of the most peculiar trades imaginable is that of the manufacturer of instruments of torture. They are manufactured in large quantities in Birmingham and other towns, and they can be bought in London. In the catalogue of the firm who trade in London can be found the prices of disciplines of knotted cords and steel, of hair shirts, and of crosses with protruding spikes. Although such things in the twentieth century may sound strangely mediaeval, yet the trade in them proves that there is a decided want for such articles.

Birmingham also carries on the peculiar trade of idol-making. Large quantities of idols are made for sale in Africa. In addition there is the manufacture of man-traps, those terrible engines 74 inches long from end to end about 3 feet high. These will catch a man above the knees, and it requires two men to set the traps owing to a strong spring which is fixed at either end. Any person caught in one of these traps is naturally held a close prisoner.

BRITISH ARMY SCANDALS

JAPS SELF SACRIFICE

CULPABLE WASTE IN THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Hundreds of Thousands of Pounds Went to Contractors by Repurchase.

Astounding revelations of army waste, muddle and inefficiency, following on the close of the war in South Africa, by which hundreds of thousands of pounds have been lost to the nation, are made in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the British army appropriation account for 1904-5.

At the outset the Comptroller states that similar cases to those mentioned in his last annual report have been noticed, in which surplus supplies sold to contractors and resold by them to other contractors have been repurchased from the latter by the army at considerably enhanced prices. These cases are to be brought under the notice of the Royal Commission now enquiring into the system of sales and repurchases, and therefore he does not consider it desirable to give details of the cases.

The revelations, however, are sufficiently remarkable without these details, and a few of the cases are given below.

LOSSES BY REBATES.

Duty-paid supplies, purchased from the army in the Transvaal by Messrs. Meyer, Limited, were resold to the army in the Orange River Colony, also duty-paid to that colony. A cheque for £2,999 0s. 6d. was paid to Messrs. Meyer by the Director of Customs of the Orange River Colony, in January, 1904, as Customs rebate. This cheque, it is stated, should have been paid to army funds, Messrs. Meyer being only entitled to a rebate from the Transvaal on exportation. Action is being taken to recover the amount due to the army.

A contractor for bread supplies in the Orange River Colony received Customs rebates on the imported flour used to the amount of £955 4s. 11d., which should have gone to the army. In another instance the contractor was allowed to import duty free flour which was sold to the army at duty-paid prices. The loss to the army in this case was £1,208 12s. 6d.

A double payment of £800 has apparently been made to Mr. J. Noreen for cattle captured by him when employed in the Intelligence Department in South Africa. Efforts to recover this sum have proved unsuccessful, and the treasury, refusing to sanction the extra expenditure, have left the responsibility for the transaction to the Army Council.

WINE UNDER-PRICED.

As many as 68,953 bottles of port wine, stated to be of defective quality, were sold at 15s. a dozen, instead of at the contract sale price of 26s. This transaction is one of the most remarkable recorded.

It appears that certain contractors purchased the whole of the port at Pretoria and Maitland for 26 shillings a dozen. Then they produced expert opinion as to defective quality of unlabeled bottles, and on September 3, 1903, offered the lower rate of 15s. a dozen for such wine. Their offer was not then accepted, and they were instructed to return the wine to Pretoria.

On September 10 the General Officer Commanding in South Africa cabled to the War Office for authority to sell 1,200 cases of so-called port wine of very low grade, for which he had an offer of 15s. a dozen in Johannesburg, and stated that he was having the wine analyzed and inquiries made as to its source of supply.

The War Office cabled approval, and on the following day the contractors were informed that their offer of September 3 was accepted, although the report of the analyst had not then been received. This report, dated October 7, stated that the wine was genuine port and fit for hospital use.

CHANGES WAR BROUGHT IN WOMEN'S HAIR-DRESSING.

Enormous Sums Have Been Subscribed By These Sturdy Little People.

Of all her earthly possessions a Japanese woman most values her hair. It is her crown, her veil, the mark of her womanhood, that which tells her and others what she is. The country title for the house mistress is "O Kami San," "she of the honorable hair," and next to the binding of the obi, which is the mark of modesty, nothing is of such importance as the care of the hair, few sacrifices so great as the relinquishment of the proper dressing thereof.

As for dressing her hair herself, no Japanese woman can do that, and all, except the most miserably poor, have been in the habit of paying 30 sen (14 sen) a month to the hair-dresser to take care of it for them. Since the beginning of the war this sum has been almost universally laid aside to hand over to the war fund, and, coming regularly from millions of women, has amounted to a very respectable whole.

The result has been a curious change in the appearance of these sturdy little patriots, says Mrs. Hugh Fraser in the London Times. When I was in Japan before I hardly ever saw a woman with her hair down; now there are hundreds in the streets, their silky locks being merely turned back from the forehead with a comb and hanging down in a beautiful mantle.

FAR BELOW THEIR WAISTS.

The methodical self-sacrifice practiced by all classes during the war has caused the amount furnished by private subscriptions to attain an enormous figure. The multi-millionaires, Iwasaki, the Mitsubishi family and other great financiers and manufacturers have given nobly out of their vast revenues. Banking corporations have done the same.

The great nobles have done as much in their way, but at the magnitude of their contributions, bought with the sacrifice of inestimable heirlooms, the world can only guess. The stone walled, iron shuttered storerooms, built well away from the palatial home, so as to avoid the risk of fire, yet near enough to be under the watchful eyes of master, steward and stout retainers—these have given up the hoarded beauties and riches of centuries.

What it must have cost the silent pride of the grim Japanese grandeé to have the unique kakemono unrolled for the dealer's inspection, to look over for the last time the incredibly exquisite gold articles of some fifteenth century Princess's dressing table, the storied blade won by a warrior ancestor from a conquered enemy—what shades must have hovered round, what pictures must have passed before the eyes of the descendant who drew these treasures from their hiding places and gave them over to the modern plebian dealer—to sell—for Japan! If the price of the gift be what it costs the giver the Japanese nobles have passed all computation in the offerings they have

MADE FOR THE WAR.

No one will ever know the whole tale of private endeavor, private sacrifice, which has gone to make up the great result. Poor old women who had lost an only son in the field brought their tiny savings, "Let it go to the boy's comrades," they said, "it will help them to fight a little longer." The fisherwives and shell gatherers at Enoshima collected great bundles of the seaweed which the Japanese make into succulent soup and brought it to the district commissariat office for the soldiers. Tobacconists, great and small, sent large periodic provisions of cigarettes; the biscuit makers—their trade is one of the most flourishing in Japan—contributed

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Wash oilcloths and linoleums with warm water and

Sunlight Soap, rinse clean and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed.

Common soaps fade the colors and

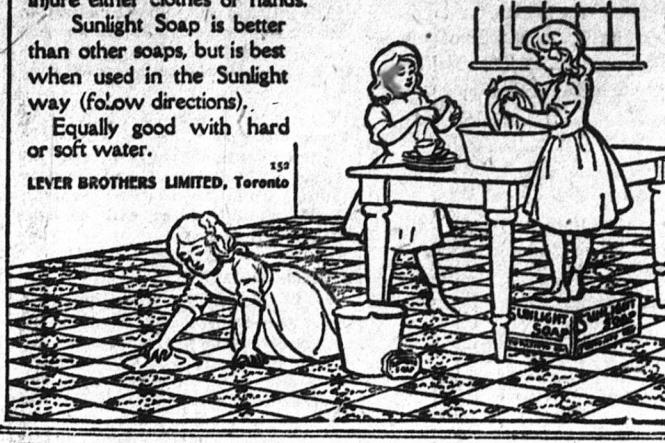
injure the surface. Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves oilcloths and linoleums.

Sunlight Soap washes clothes white without injury to the most delicate fabrics, or to the hands, for it contains nothing that can injure either clothes or hands.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto



Grand Prize Competition

A FOUR-YEAR UNIVERSITY COURSE,
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD,
or \$1,000 IN COLD.

A choice of which we offer to the individual securing the largest number of subscriptions during 1905 to

The Busy Man's Magazine

In addition to these prizes there are many others. Every competitor can win. A cash commission will be given on every subscription taken, every one being paid for him or her work.

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is unlike any other, its contents are a careful selection from the best that appears in the leading publications of the world. It is published by the proprietors of The Canadian Grocer, Hardware and Metal, Canadian Machinery, The Dry Goods Review and other successful papers—and who are Canada's leading publishers.

Subscriptions are not hard to secure—a bank clerk in Ontario took 25 in one week by writing to his friends.

"THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is the best I have ever had the pleasure of reading." B. W. WYNNE, Editor Yorkton Enterprise.

Send postal for particulars of competition to our nearest office. DO IT NOW. It may be a glorious change in your career.

THE MCLEAN PUBLISHING CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or London, Eng.

THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

36TH ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1905.

INCOME.

Premiums	\$1,547,506 45	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Interest and Rents	407,563 94	Death Claims	\$ 231,924 16
Profit and sale of Real Es- tate	1,448 52	Matured Endowments	159,450 00
		Purchased Policies	64,188 68
		Surplus	87,928 82
		Annuites	9,822 56
		Expenses, Taxes, etc.	248,491 76
		Profit and Loss	1,519 18
		Balance	1,053,593 78

ASSETS.

Mortgages	\$4,265,533 86	LIABILITIES.	
Debentures and Bonds	3,245,401 89	Reserve, 4 per cent., 3 per cent. and 3 per cent.	\$8,210,064 24
Loans on Policies	988,670 39	Reserve on Lapsed Policies	
Premium Obligations	28,810 60	Reserve to revive or surren- der	2,400 31
Real Estate	56,281 08	Death Claims unadjusted ..	64,680 00
Cash in Banks	257,730 37	Present value of Death Claims payable in instal- ments	35,654 06
Cash at Head Office	4,230 23	Premiums paid in advance ..	14,378 42
Due and Deferred Premiums (net)	272,121 08		
Interest and Rents due and			

\$1,956,518 91

\$1,956,518 91

on the following day the contractors were informed that their offer of September 3 was accepted; although the report of the analyst had not then been received. This report, dated October 7, stated that the wine was genuine port and fit for hospital use.

It has since been ascertained that the wine had been sent out from Woodwich, where it had been passed by approved trade experts, and it is stated to have been superior to that used in civil hospitals in London.

ORDERS IGNORED.

Thus, though the War Office had only given permission for 1,200 cases, or 12,000 bottles, to be sold at the lower price, the whole 68,933 bottles were actually sold at that price. The War Office, moreover, were not aware that the offer of 15s. a dozen came from the contractors who had already agreed to pay 26s. for the identical wine.

Under the heading of sales that realized less than the amount of special customs levied some extraordinary transactions are revealed.

For instance, £2,549 14s. was paid in duty on tobacco which was sold for £708 13s. 4d. The loss to the army was therefore £1,841 0s. 8d. The following are some further examples: Jam, duty paid, £5,054 5s. 4d.; sale value, £5,642 16s. 16d.; loss to army, £411 8s. 10d. Port, duty paid, £4,596 16s. 0d.; sale value, £3,007 17s. 10d.; loss to army, £588 18s. 2d. Chilliies, £16 0s. 6d.; sale value, £4 0s. 2d.; loss to army, £12 0s. 4d.

In the report of the comptroller on the store accounts of the army it is announced that all the emergency rations at stations at home and abroad have been condemned, and are to be destroyed. The total number is 300,000 at home, and about 50,000 at stations abroad, the original cost being about £23,000. They have been in store more than three years.

KOREAN PATRIOTISM.

When the Japanese protectorate over Korea was declared recently many Koreans grumbled, and some even went the length of committing suicide in order to mark their displeasure. According to the Korea Daily News the Emperor has conferred posthumous honors upon several of these suicides. One of the misguided men, who poisoned himself with opium was a minor official of the educational department, but the Emperor raised him to the rank of vice-minister of education, and an official of that department was despatched by the Emperor to inscribe the title upon his coffin. Another man, a private in the army, who committed suicide at the same time and for the same reasons, had also had posthumous promotion conferred upon him.

which the Japanese make into succulent soup and brought it to the district commissariat office for the soldiers. Tobacco, great and small, sent large periodical provisions of cigarettes; the biscuit makers—their trade is one of the most flourishing in Japan—contributed tons of their wares, the blanket weavers did the same, those who could not give any money gave in kind, generously, to their own deprivation.

The little girls made thousands of the white caps with red crosses, a familiar sight now, as the invalids are moved, a hundred at a time (each in his separate jinrikisha, with the coolie extra well dressed to do the heroes honor), from one depot or hospital to another. The object of which the invalid is most proud and which will go back with him to his home to be treasured by his descendants is that flat white cotton cap

WITH THE RED CROSS ON IT.

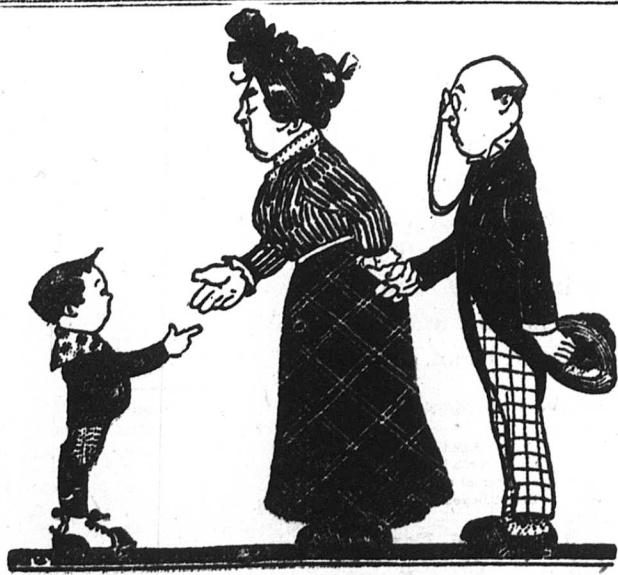
Why is the cap such a treasure? Because the clever Japanese surgeons, hurrying over the field piled with dead and dying, fearing to miss some sufferer in the darkness and the confusion, betook themselves of inventing a sign which the advance party who went ahead to find those in need of help could place on such to distinguish them from the poor fellows that were past it. Whenever the scouts found a man still breathing they dropped the big white cap on his head—or on his body if his head were laid open—and wherever the surgeons saw this sign (it will shine out crudely and clearly even on a dark night) they knew there was a man to be tended, a life to be saved for the country.

WHISTLE TELLS WEATHER.

How California Fruit-Growers Are Warned of Frost.

In some parts of the United States, where the weather conditions are of vital importance to the fruit-grower, the Weather Bureau has endeavored to reach everybody interested by means of whistle signals. A code has been devised, and where used locally it is published in the newspapers, so that at a given hour any one may learn of the latest weather forecast without taking the trouble to go out of his way. A preliminary blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is first sounded at a pre-determined hour to attract attention. Weather conditions are indicated by combinations of long blasts, and temperature conditions by short blasts. The long signals are from four to six seconds' duration, and the shorter ones from one to three.

Madame Patti has a large and unique collection of stuffed birds.



Miss Twicewedd—Bertie, I've brought you a new papa!

Bertie—Gee! Is that the best you could do? You ought to have got double trading stamps with that!

Premium Obligations	28,810 60	liable to revive or surrender	2,400 31
Real Estate	56,281 08	Death Claims unadjusted ..	64,680 00
Cash in Banks	257,730 37	Present value of Death	
Cash at Head Office	4,230 23	Claimes payable in instalments	35,854 98
Due and Deferred Premiums (net)	272,121 08	Premiums paid in advance ..	14,378 48
Interest and Rents due and accrued	177,312 65	Amount due for medical fees ..	5,883 50
		Accrued Rents	805 33
		Credit Ledger Balances	10,224 95
		Surplus on Company's Valuation Standard	952,001 18
			\$9,296,092 15
			\$9,296,092 15

Surplus on Government Standard of Valuation, \$1,281,905.00

Gains in 1905.

In Income	\$ 231,210 01	In Surplus (Company's Standard)	\$ 179,928 28
In Assets	1,075,561 70	In Insurance in force	3,720,984 01

Audited and found correct.

J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A., Auditor.

GEO. WEGENAST, Manager.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

INSURANCE ACCOUNT—The volume of new business was 3,637 Policies for \$6,014,576, being an increase over 1904 of 185 Policies for \$966,408. With the exception of \$65,000 written in Newfoundland, the new business was all written within the Dominion of Canada. The total amount of assurance in force is \$44,199,954 under 29,788 policies, being an increase over 1904 of \$3,792,984.

INCOME—The total income for the year was \$1,946,518.91, derived from Premiums, \$1,547,506.49; Interest and Rents, \$407,563.94, and profit from the sale of Real Estate, \$1,448.59.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS—The payments to Policyholders consisted of Death Claims, \$231,924.10; Matured Endowments, \$159,450; Purchased Policies, \$6,168.88; Surplus, \$87,928.85, and Annuities, \$9,422.56; being a total of \$552,914.19. The Death Claims which fell in during the year amounted to \$269,214, and though slightly in excess of those in the preceding year, were very light, and much below the expectation.

THE EXPENSES AND TAXES were \$348,491.76, and Profit and Loss \$1,519.18, making a total of \$350,010.94, or 17.8 per cent. of the total income.

ASSETS—The cash assets at the close of the year were \$8,846,658.42, and consisted of mortgages, \$4,265,533.86; Debentures and Bonds, \$3,245,401.89; Loans on Policies, \$968,670.39; Premium obligations, \$28,810.60; Real Estate, including the Head Office building, \$56,281.08, and cash in Banks and at Head Office, \$261,960.60. Adding to this the due and deferred premiums, \$272,121.08, interest and rents due and accrued, \$177,312.65; the total assets amount to \$9,296,092.15. It will be observed that, as in the past, we still continue to invest our funds in securities of a non-speculative character, and that we hold them on our books at their net cost.

The interest on our investments has been very well met, especially in the city of Winnipeg, where on mortgages amounting to \$745,555, the interest in arrear at the close of the year was only \$227. In the province of Manitoba and the West generally there is a tendency to defer payment of installments of principal on account of the desire to purchase more land. All payments, both for interest and principal, have, however, been very well met, and were quite equal in that respect to the previous year. In Ontario and elsewhere the Mortgage collections have been exceptionally good, and at the close of the year there was interest in arrear of only \$16,317, the largest part of which fell due in the closing days of the year, and has since been paid. The active demand for money during the year kept our funds well employed at good rates of interest. The average rate realized on our funds was 5.1 per cent.

THE LIABILITIES were again computed on the same standard as in former years, viz.: Combined Experience Table with 4 per cent. interest for all business up to January 1, 1900. From that date to January 1, 1903, on the Institute of Actuaries' Table, with 3½ per cent. interest, and thereafter on the same table with 3 per cent. interest. The reserve computed upon this standard of valuation amounts to \$8,210,064.24, and the total liabilities are \$8,342,091.03. The Surplus over all liabilities on the Company's standard of reserve, as above mentioned, is \$954,001.12, being an increase for 1904 of \$181,928.25. On the Government standard of valuation our surplus would be \$1,293,905.

On behalf of the Board, R. MELVIN, President.

Send to Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., for booklet giving proceedings at Annual Meeting, March 1st, 1906, list of claims paid, list of securities held, and other valuable information.

W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

TURNED TO STONE.

Men Afflicted with a Rare Disease Became Petrified.

There has just died at the hospital of Ueberlingen, on the borders of Lake Constance, in Switzerland, a stone man. His name was Brend. He was afflicted with the very rare disease known as "myositis ossificans."

The extraordinary feature of this disease is that ossification gradually sets in all the muscles and tissues of the body, the disease invariably ending in death.

Brend was 66 years of age. He was the son of a well-to-do farmer of Baden-Baden. He was first afflicted with the disease at the age of 17. His feet first became hard and almost as heavy as stone. Gradually the dread

disease rose and ultimately reached his chest, hardening the lungs. Up to a few years ago Brend was able to read and write, but he had to give up this occupation when his arms and legs became afflicted and he was no longer able to move them. The tissues of his throat were petrified but he was able to speak, though his voice assumed a curious metallic sound.

Although obliged to remain riveted to a sofa chair, he always displayed the best of humor and was fond of making jokes. He was known throughout the district as the petrified man.

The petrification ended by reaching the brain, and Brend has just died, after nearly fifty years of suffering.

King Edward made his first public speech at Newcastle, when only ten years old.

The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA.
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish
the formulas of all our medicines.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's
Pills, just one pill each night.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD,
J. S. UK and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices of announcements at which a fee is charged for insertion will be charged per line for each insertion, in ordinary type. In black type the fee will be 10¢ per line on h insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

The office of this paper can be seen free of charge
by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis
is given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the
following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Montreal Weekly Herald... \$1.00

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Weekly Globe..... \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Family Herald and Weekly
Star..... \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Semi-Weekly Whig \$1.65

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Weekly Witness \$1.50

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Weekly Sun \$1.65

5 copies of the above papers \$2.40

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80

The contrast in ability, grasp and comprehensive understanding of public affairs long observed between the men in the Legislature, has become more marked since they have come into office. Defects and weaknesses are evident in the irresponsibility of those carried out painfully when the government was in a minority in policy and in which the Province is made to suffer.

THE BANWELL CASE.

In the Banwell case the public seems

mineral wealth adjacent for the benefit of the people. This is the way to prove the possibilities of Government ownership. Col. Matheson is not a good borrower when he enters up that road and its wealth of land, timber and minerals as a deficit.

Toronto Star.

Pirates have seized near Canton a launch owned by the Standard Oil Company. It is not usual, however, for robbers to prey upon one another in this fashion.

Toronto News.

The attitude of some Canadians in insurance companies can be explained in these words: "Boost up the assets. Quick, now. Here's the inspector coming."

Winnipeg Telegram.

The deputy ministers at Ottawa are to have court uniforms, and the costumes worn at the skating carnivals at the capital's rinks will be more attractive than ever.

Brockville Times.

Let us hope that it is the intention of the Government to include in its contemplated reform of our educational system a remedy for the excessive home work now imposed upon our children by the present system. It is a constant and sincere complaint, by parents that the public school children and high school pupils have too much home work, and that their immature brains and bodies cannot stand the strain.

Twenty Years Ago.

I've wandered to the village, Tom
and tried to find the tree
On which we carved our names one
day when we were happy, free;
But there was nothing doing, Tom;
the tree'd been stricken low
By the village lumber company—
since twenty years ago.

The little old red schoolhouse, Tom,
that stood upon the hill,
Is gone, and in its place a sign
"reads— Try a Purple Pill."

Where once stood gnarled old apple
trees, with fruit a-bending low,
They've built a modean brewery,
Tom—since twenty years ago.

Do you remember Geraldine—she of
the sunny hair?

None in the village, Tom, was half
so sweet or fair.

I lost my heart completely, Tom,
and tried to be her beau—
She's fat, red-faced, six children
Tom—since twenty year ago.

I wandered to the village green,
where we, when heedless boys,
Played one-old-cat and pull away and
knew so many joys;

And, Tom, that green is on the bum;
it really grieved me so
To find potatoes growing there—since
twenty years ago.

'Tis sweet to dream of all those things
that we in boyhood knew—
The school, the green, the meadows
where the fragrant blossoms
grew;

And, Tom, I'm not a knocker; but
don't pay our hard-earned dough
For railroad fare to visit scenes of
twenty years ago.

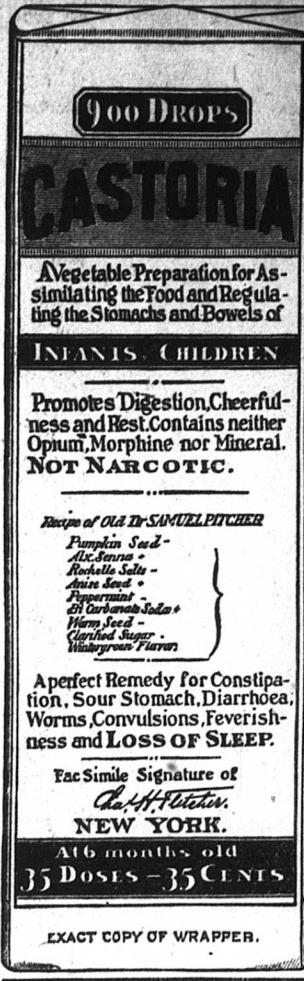
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for
any information that cannot be cured by
Hath's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney
for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly
honorable in all business transactions and
financially able to carry out any obligations



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have
Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of

Dr. H. Fletcher.

In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Albert College Belleville,
ONT.

Business School founded 1877.
Practical and thorough. Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying important
places as book-keepers and shorthand re-
porters.

\$37.00 pays board, room and tuition electric
light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books
laundry etc., for 19 weeks—longer time at
same rate. Special reduction to minors, or to
two or more entering at same time from same
place. A specialist in book-keeping, who is
also an expert penman, and a specialist in
shorthand in constant attendance. The teaching
in the literary department also assist in the work.
The high character of the College is a
guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial
Catalogue with specimen of penmanship
FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.,
Belleville, Ont.

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"

WANT
A LOCAL SALESMAN FOR

NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery Stock in Fruits
and Ornamentals. Largest List of NEW
SPECIES ever off red.

START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON.
Big Indemnities, Liberal Pay, Hand-on-the-Fire
work. Territory Reserved.

WRITE FOR TERMS and Catalogue and send
25¢ for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE
(includes 4 times) and side for our HANDY SAW
just the thing for trimming trees (teeth from 1
as well as wood).

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Foothill Nurseries,
Over 60 acres,

TORONTO, ONT.

As a General Rule, They Came From

Crazy Wolf made up his mind to kill Little Scar. He nearly starved in the Bad Lands, and his pony was dead. A week after the surrender he started for the agency on foot. His ammunition was gone, and he had nothing but his knife. He ate willow bark and roots. Hunger took his bodily strength, but his heart purpose was unbroken.

Crazy Wolf, starving, lay on the bank of the White Clay creek. The tepee of Little Scar was only 300 yards away.

THE BANWELL CASE.

In the Banwell case the public seems to have been guided by its heart rather than by its head. The offence has been pictured as a contact between a pair of young lovers and a bank, and some people are almost sorry that the bank won. Grave business men have been heard to remark, in a regretful tone, on the folly of the young couple going to an island under British jurisdiction after staying there long enough to be caught.

The sentence given by Judge Winchell was not severe, and made due allowance for the youth of the offender. And now that it is over and that newspaper comment cannot prejudice the case, it may be said that this public attitude of humorous toleration is hardly wise nor in the long run kind to young men in Banwell's position. It is not wise to urge the smallness of his salary in his defence, and virtually to say that if a young fellow is receiving only \$650 a year and is very eager to marry there is nothing very bad in his helping himself to \$40,000. Perhaps the salary was too small. But from time immemorial there have been young men whose means would not allow them to marry, and there always will be such cases. There are hundred, perhaps thousands, of teachers much older than Banwell and earning much less than \$650 yearly. It is well to try to bring salaries up to a higher level; it is not wise to encourage the notion that small salaries may be eked out by methods that end in a prison cell.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

—o—

Toronto Globe.

The Trans-Canada & Northern Ontario Railway will remain forever a splendid tribute to the courage, enterprise and progressive spirit of the Liberal Government of Ontario. While other Governments far away franchises for such lines the Ontario Government reserved the railway and the forest, land and

HIS WIFE'S LUNGS BOTH AFFECTED

But the Great Consumptive Preventative brought Health and Happiness to his Home

"Our doctor said there was no cure for my wife as both her lungs were affected," says Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl Street, Brockville, Ont. "It was a sad disappointment to us both, just starting out in life, only married a short time. But before she had finished the first bottle of Psychine the pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter was a new creature and perfectly well again."

That is just one of the many families into which Psychine has brought hope, health and happiness. It is a living proof that Psychine cures Consumption. But don't wait for Consumption. Cure your LaGrippe, your Cough, your Bronchitis, your Catarrh, or your Pneumonia with the remedy that never fails—

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.

M. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AN OLD INDIAN FEUD

THE WAY IT WAS ENDED BY THE ACT OF A LITTLE CHILD.

Story of the Long and Bitter Enmity Between Crazy Wolf and Little Scar. The Incident That Paved the Way to Peace.

Crazy Wolf was a warrior of the Sioux nation who held to all the savage traditions of his race. For years he refused to receive rations from the hands of the whites, and this marked him singular among all the Sioux. His deadly enemy was Little Scar, who had made lasting peace in his heart with the whites and who had yielded little by little to the allurements of civilized living.

The enmity of Crazy Wolf and Little Scar dated from the day of the great battle with the Pawnees.

When the remnant of the stricken Pawnees had turned to fly Crazy Wolf and Little Scar quarreled over the right to take a scalp, and a hand-to-hand combat ensued. The chiefs parted them and said that neither must die, for the nation had need of all its men. Though the hands of Crazy Wolf and Little Scar were stayed by the chieftains, hatred still lived in their hearts.

It was ten years after the battle with the Pawnees and at the Pine Ridge agency, where a portion of the Sioux had been gathered, the government erected a schoolhouse for the Indian children. Instantly a division occurred between the fathers of the tribe. One-half of the warriors wished to send their little ones to the school. The other half declared that the teaching of the whites should never have place in the minds of their children. The children of Little Scar went to the school. The children of Crazy Wolf were kept in the wigwam.

Runners came to Pine Ridge from Standing Rock and the Rosebud. They told of the coming of the Messiah, that the buffalo were returning and that if the southern Sioux would but put their ears to the ground they would hear the thunder of the hoofs of the oncoming herd.

One-half of the warriors at Pine Ridge were seized with the Messiah craze. They danced the ghost dance and put on the ghost shirts. The one-half stampeded from the agency, and with it went Crazy Wolf, as savage in heart as he was when he fought the Pawnees on the frontier of Nebraska. Little Scar stayed at the agency.

One day after the battle of Wounded Knee had been fought a band of twenty Sioux braves broke away from the main body for the sole purpose of raiding Pine Ridge agency and killing the children who were gathered in the schoolhouse—the children of their brothers who had succumbed to the white man's ways. In the band was Crazy Wolf, his heart full of the lust of killing.

The warriors came within sight of the schoolhouse. It stood on a bluff and on one side was absolutely unprotected. Crazy Wolf knew the location of the room in which the little ones gathered daily at their lessons. The mounted warriors made a headlong rush down the valley skirting the ridge, and as they whirled by the school they

Crazy Wolf, starving, lay on the bank of the White Clay creek. The tepee of Little Scar was only 300 yards away. Crazy Wolf was famished, but he lay there in the bushes waiting for night and vengeance. He looked down to the water's edge, and there he saw a little girl with a willow basket full of food. The little one looked up and saw the famished eyes of the warrior. She smiled at him and held out her basket. Crazy Wolf knew his strength was going fast. It might not last him till the hour of revenge. He ate the proffered food. The child was molding clay. Suddenly she turned and offered Crazy Wolf the model of a peace pipe. "You have eaten," she said; "now smoke."

Crazy Wolf took the pipe and blew an imaginary cloud of smoke away from his lips. The little one smiled at him again.

"Whose child are you?" asked Crazy Wolf.

"The child of the great warrior Little Scar," was the answer.

Crazy Wolf had eaten the bread of Little Scar and had smoked the pipe of peace. He had never broken a tradition of the Sioux race.

Crazy Wolf walked into the agency, and a little child was leading him.

As a General Rule, They Came From the Smaller Countries.

Portugal is a small country, with a land area one-third less than the state of New York, but it has turned out in its time celebrated navigators, Cabral and Da Souza among them.

It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance in the history of ocean navigation that the chief navigators of Europe have usually been natives of minor kingdoms and without the advantages which would naturally accrue to a representative of one of the larger governments.

Christopher Columbus, as every schoolboy knows, was a native of Genoa at the time when the Italian peninsula was subdivided among numerous petty governments. John Cabot was a Venetian, who sailed in the service of England, as Columbus had sailed in the service of Spain. Amerigo Vespucci was a Florentine, who sailed originally in the service of Spain and afterward transferred himself to the Portuguese service and then went back to the Spanish service for a second time.

Vitus Bering, after whom Bering strait was called, was a Dane by birth, who served under the naval flag of Russia. Magellan, after whom Magellan strait was named, was a native of Alemanjo, in Portugal, and was the first to complete the circumnavigation of the globe, in 1522.

Verrazzano was a Florentine, whose voyages of discovery were undertaken under the protection of the flag of France. Hendrik Hudson was an Englishman, and it seems surprising to many persons in this day familiar with the pre-eminence of England as a maritime nation that he should have been in the service of the government of Holland when he discovered Manhattan Island.

Bottles.

Ancient bottles of glass, stone and metal have been found in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Perfume bottles of glass have been discovered in great numbers in the tombs of wealthy ladies of Egypt. Many bottles, tumblers and other drinking vessels have been dug from the ruins of Pompeii. The most common bottle of the ancients, however, was of leather, the skin of a calf, goat or ox being taken off the carcass with as few cuts as possible and made into a receptacle for holding water or wine. The largest glass bottle ever blown was made at Leith, in Scotland, in 1747-48. Its capacity was two hogsheads.

Bad Habit.

"So you lost your position?" we ask of our young friend, who has demanded our sympathy.

"Yes; the firm told me I would have to quit."

"What reason was given?"

"I smoked cigarettes."

"Why, that seems hardly a sufficient reason for such drastic action."

"Yes, but I was smoking the boss' cigarettes, and he caught me at it."—Judge.

Matrimonial.

Three Germans were sitting at lunch recently and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend when one of them remarked: "I'll tell you what. A man what marries de second time don't deserve to have lost his first wife."—Life.

"The highways of literature are spread over," says Holmes, "with the shells of dead novels, each of which has been swallowed at a mouthful by the public and is done with."



Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowens

Chemists

Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1.00

All Druggists

CORSON'S COUGH CURE

By Suse Clements Willis

Copyright, 1905, by Beatrix Read

It was not the first time that Corson had wished Grandma Bradley never had been born to leave a recipe book to her descendants. As a boy his earliest recollections were of vile tasting messes recommended in Grandma Bradley's book for various infantile ills, but even then he had never hated the time worn volume as he did now that he was asked to carry a whole quart of her invaluable cough syrup to his mother.

It was very good of Aunt Betsy, who was the custodian of the precious volume and compounder of its prescriptions, to send the gift, but a whisky bottle done up in a newspaper does not match a brand new winter overcoat, and there was certain to be some one on the train to recognize him and pass the story on.

For a moment he contemplated sending the bottle by express, but the appearance of the train prevented that, and, assuming as much dignity as his burden would permit him, he clambered aboard.

There was no parlor car on the suburban train, and the smoker was filled with laborers returning from their day's work up the road. Corson hated the smell of a pipe, let alone a half hundred, and he beat a hasty retreat to the next car.

He started forward with a word of greeting as his glance took in Eunice Barbour; but, to his surprise, that young woman favored him with a glance so chilling that he was glad to sink into the nearest seat.

He could tell from her glance that it was the bottle which was responsible for the cut, but he could not imagine Eunice ignoring him because he carried a package done up in a newspaper. He wondered what sudden freak had induced her action.

He was still puzzling over the matter when a man across the way leaned forward.

"Let's have a swig, partner," he shouted hoarsely. "I ain't had one in an hour."

Corson tried to pretend he had not heard, but his bilious traveling com-

There was no answer from the window, and he leaned a little closer.

"Surely I should have the right to defend myself," he pleaded. "I am ignorant of my offense."

This time she noticed him. With flashing eyes she turned to face him. "If you persist in speaking to me," she said firmly, "I shall appeal to the man in the car to rid me of your very unpleasant attentions."

In her intensity she spoke more distinctly than she knew, and a brawny hand shot across the aisle and shook Corson's shoulder. "See here, young fellow," warned a hoarse voice. "You quit mashin' or off you go, and I won't be particular as to whether we are at a station when you get off, either."

Corson looked helplessly at the girl, but her face was adamant except when she thanked her companion with a smile. It is evident that there was no appeal to her, and Corson wisely concluded to let the argument wait until a better time.

It was hard, though, to sit quietly beside the girl he had proposed to five days before and be denied even the right to make an appeal. He could imagine nothing except his appearance

with the bundle, but surely Grandma Bradley's cough medicine was innocent enough in appearance if not in taste.

He glanced across the aisle. The giant appeared to be sleeping, but as Corson turned toward Eunice the man roused to sudden watchfulness, and Corson skillfully changed his notion to suggest that he was merely trying to look out of the window. The man was suspicious still, but not belligerent, and for the rest of the trip Corson kept his eyes fixed on the bell rope and betrayed no interest in his companion.

He was hoping there would be an opportunity at the station after the giant had gone his way, but the giant showed a very evident intention of squiring Miss Barbour to the car, and they moved down the station platform in single file, Eunice first, Corson following and the giant bringing up the rear, ready to pounce upon Corson at the slightest chance.

Corson boarded the same car as did the girl, and the giant swung himself on to the back platform. It was evident that he was thorough in whatever he undertook, and Corson was not anxious to give him an excuse. Corson was not a coward, but he knew how little chance he would have against a man who quite evidently was used to rough and tumbles, so he sat on the edge of the seat and stared at the ceiling, while his busy brain worked at several problems, all looking toward an immediate understanding with Eunice. They had had a quarrel once before, and he had been made miserable for days. He was resolved to end this as quickly as possible and to that end followed her off the car when her street was reached.

If he had hoped to escape his escort he was mistaken, for the giant got off, too, and in the same order as at the station they proceeded down the street. Half a block along the Barbours' big Newfoundland came rushing up the street to welcome his mistress and, perceiving a friend in Corson, threw his huge bulk against that young man.

There was an exclamation as the brute dislodged the bottle in Corson's arms, and the dog went flying up the street alarmed at the noise.

At the sound Eunice turned, her face flaming with anger, in belief that Corson had struck the dog, but the bottle at his feet told its own story, and she glanced curiously at the dark, viscous fluid slowly creeping across the sidewalk. There was a familiar odor in

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED



DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN,

48 Shelby Street,
Detroit, Mich.

Fascism and Indiscretions are the cause of more sorrow & suffering than all other diseases combined. This is the victim of vicious habits on every hand; pale, wan, pinched face, dark circled eyes, stooping form, stunted development, beautiful, melancholic countenance and timid bearing, prevalent to all the world. His folly and taste to brighten existence. Our treatment positively cures all weak minds by overcoming and removing the effects of fondness for tobacco and excesses. It stops all losses and drains and quickly restores the patient to what nature intended—a healthy and happy man with physical, mental and nerve powers complete.

For over 25 years Drs. K. & K. have treated with the greatest success all diseases of men and women. If you have any secret disease that is a worry and a menace to your health consult established physicians who do not have to experiment on you.

We guarantee to cure Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, Estricture, Varicose, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Consultation Free. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES

AND THAT IS NO IDLE STATEMENT TO CATCH THE UNWARY, BUT A THOUSANDS OF TIMES OVER PROVEN AND VOUCHED FOR FACT—AND THE MYSTERIOUS POWER OVER THIS DREADED DISEASE LIES IN THE FORMULA OF

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart

A cure that has stepped to the bedside of a sufferer in the clutch of death. A cure that has unloosed the grip and stopped the pain in 30 minutes and gently led the heart-wracked soul out from the darkness and despair to the brightness and happiness that comes to one whose heart beats true, whose blood tingles with life and vigor. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is not heralded as a miracle worker, but it has many miraculous cures to its credit.

Weak heart—weak blood—weak nerves travel hand-in-hand, and you find the symptoms in such sensations as palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, smothering spells, chilly sensations, fainting spells, swelling of feet and ankles, weariness, tired feeling; all these presage heart disorder and you cannot afford to neglect them. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart is a tried remedy—the sure remedy—the quick acting remedy—a real life saver.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS SELL IT. 1
DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT relieves Itching and Protruding Piles with one application.
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head.

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.





"YOU QUITE YOUR MASHING OR OFF YOU GO."

panion was not to be denied. "Go ahead. Be generous," he implored. "You know how it is yourself."

His voice rang through the car, and the contrast between Corson and the other was too much for the rest of the passengers. They shouted with glee, all except Eunice, who rose with white lips and made her way to the next car. Corson stood the chaff as long as he could, but at last the man's persistence won, and, with flaming face, he followed the girl.

There was a vacant seat beside her, and Corson took it. She moved over to be as far distant as possible, but it is not easy to be exclusive when sharing a narrow seat. Neither could she evade Corson's low spoken words.

"What have I done?" he pleaded.

A TRULY IDEAL WIFE

HER HUSBAND'S BEST HELPER

Vigorous Health Is the Great Source of Power to Inspire and Encourage —All Women Should Seek It.

One of the most noted, successful and richest men of this century, in a recent article, has said, "Whatever I am and whatever success I have attained in this world I owe all to my wife. From the day I first knew her she has been an inspiration, and the greatest helpmate of my life."



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

To be such a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, to inspire him to make the most of himself, should be a woman's constant study.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging, that she gets easily tired, dark shadows appear under her eyes, she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, irregularities or the blues, she should start at once to build up her system by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Following we publish by request a letter from a young wife:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:
Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality." —Mrs. Bessie Ainsley, 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every sick and ailing woman.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

glanced curiously at the dark, viscous fluid slowly creeping across the sidewalk. There was a familiar odor in her nostrils, and the expression in her face turned from anger to mirth as she came toward him.

"Why, Jimmie Corson," she cried, "was that really some of your grandmother's cough syrup?"

"It was," he confirmed. "I was out to visit Aunt Betsy, and she made me bring in the winter supply."

"I had forgotten she lived out of town," she laughed, "and I thought it was whisky. Why didn't you tell me?"

"A lot of chances you gave me," he declared in an injured tone. "How could I tell you that I was more sinned against than sinning when you almost raised a riot when I tried to ask what the matter was?"

"Will you forgive me?" she asked softly, coming closer.

"On one condition," he bargained—"that you say 'Yes' to the question I asked you Wednesday."

"You said then you would give me a week," she pleaded.

"Circumstances alter cases," he decreed. "Is it 'Yes'?"

It must have been, for Corson said "Darling!" so impulsively that it reached the ears of the giant, who had drawn apart in the faint hope that there might yet be an excuse for breaking the little dude in pieces, and as he wandered back to the car his sentiments were anything but the "bless you, my children," appropriate to the circumstances.

The Welcome Guest.

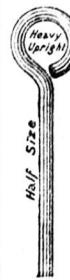
Who is he? The man who calls on a woman when he is at his very best and who never stays too long. Oh, that masculine visitors knew the peril that lies in an extra half hour! Almost every woman likes to entertain men at her own home and to receive the delicate compliment of a personal call, but unless two people have the same hobby or are engaged to be married (or are about to be) any call that lasts over an hour is filled with dire threatenings. "I know two men," sighed a young woman to her best friend, "who are both handsome, intelligent, courteous and altogether delightful. One comes at odd intervals and stays until 11 o'clock. Help! The other arrives periodically, chats, laughs, tells the news—and leaves in half an hour. I shudder when the first comes and sigh when the other goes."

There are more things than letters that should be just long enough to make the recipient "wish there was more of it," and a call is not least among them.

Mystery of Lost Kerchiefs.

"Obviously there is a vast difference between the lost and found columns of the handkerchief market," said the woman shopper. "Everybody loses handkerchiefs, but who finds them?"

"I lose a handkerchief every time I go downtown," is the familiar plaint of women, but who ever heard of one saying, "I find a handkerchief every time I go downtown?" Nobody says it, because nobody does such a thing, and somewhere about town many yards of linen and lace done up in handkerchief form are blown about daily, seeking owners. Eventually they are picked up by the street sweeper, but by that time they are so tattered and soiled that he can scarcely recognize them as handkerchiefs. Anyway, not being a philosopher, he would not stop to wonder how they happened to be there. It would be interesting, however, if he or somebody else would figure out why, in view of the many handkerchiefs that are lost, so few are found." —New York Press.



Frost Fences Are Strong All Around

The laterals of a Frost Fence are High Carbon No. 9 Hard Steel Coated Wire, thoroughly galvanized—that can't be broken until the strain reaches from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds.

The stays are No. 7 or this same No. 9 wire.

And the two wires are locked with the Frost Locks, that braces the fence in all directions—up and down and diagonally.

We are so sure that Frost Fences are the strongest and best that we guarantee to repair, free of charge, any fence that goes wrong. That's fair, isn't it?

Frost Wire Fences are for sale by



F. G. YOUNG, - Sandhurst
JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, - Lonsdale
WALTER RUSSELL, - Selby
FRED. PERRY, - Chambers



S. BOND & CO., ODESSA,

TO THE PUBLIC—

Our Spring Goods have now arrived and we are able to show exceptional values and patterns in Cram's Print Satin Prints, Dress Ducks, Organdies, Priestley's Lustre and Silks.

We have a full supply of Groceries, Flour, an Feed, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, and Hard ware, in fact everything kept by a general store.

We are able to compete with any general store in the province.

We pay Highest Price for all Farm Produce.

S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.

The Tip of the Alligator's Tail.

A great delicacy in Florida, according to the Cleveland Leader, is the tip of an alligator's tail. It tastes like frogs' legs, though a bit more gamy. Alligator tails are best just after the ricebird season. The big alligators float in the water with only their eyes showing. When they see a flock of these fat, juicy little birds they dive to the bottom. Their long, wide snout scoops up some of the loam, and they coat to the surface again with just the rich soil showing. The birds think it is an island. They alight upon it. When the whole family is there the big reptile turns suddenly. Just as the birds scramble off he opens his mouth once. They are gone. The birds are neat little feeders, and the alligator is an epicure at this time of the year. The ricebird diet makes the tip of his tail, of which he is most vain, tender and sweet.

A Famous Dwarf.

Geoffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf of Charles I., was introduced at court during the festivities attending the coronation. By an odd conceit he was concealed in a cold pie, the crust of which being removed disclosed the dwarf fully dressed and making his bow to the king and queen. At the age of twenty he was eighteen inches

high, but before attaining the age of thirty he grew several inches additional. Geoffrey, like most dwarfs, was of limited intelligence, but of intense vanity and large self conceit. It is asserted by many scientific authorities that this is a characteristic of dwarfs.

The Theater of Dionysus.

What was probably one of the earliest theaters built was the theater of Dionysus, which was begun five centuries before Christ. The seating capacity of this remarkable building is said to have been 30,000. The theater of Dionysus was erected when Greek art and literature were in their prime. Here were presented to appreciative spectators Sophocles and Euripides.

The Burglar's Grasp.

"Did it ever strike you that a burglar of all men is most sensitive to the fitness of things?"

"Can't say it ever did. How do you make it out?"

"He always throws light on his shady transactions with a dark lantern."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of
Char. H. Fletcher

A MURDEROUS WEAPON.

The Explosive Harpoon, the Whale Hunter's Chief Reliance.

The explosive harpoon, which is the modern whale hunter's chief reliance, is a truly murderous weapon, six feet in length and strong in proportion, made chiefly of malleable iron and admirably designed for the slaying of the immense creatures. Its most striking feature next to the bomb head, which is operated by a time fuse and explodes in the vitals of the whale, is the anchor-like device that prevents the harpoon "drawing" out of the body again under the terrific strain of the wounded monster's frantic efforts to free itself. This consists of four hinged barbs, which lie along the shaft before it is fired, but which are forced apart and imbed themselves in the whale's body after he is hit, so that if the prize escapes, which sometimes occurs, it is only by breaking the rope.

When "fish" are numerous and there is a chance of killing more than one in a day a novel method is adopted with the first victim. When it is seen to be dead a hole is bored through its back into its stomach and air is pumped into it by a pipe from the steamer's engines until it is inflated like a great balloon. The orifice is then closed with a wooden plug, and a man is left alongside in a small boat to establish ownership, while the whaler steams off in quest of other prey. As many as five whales have been killed by a ship in one day, four is not an unusual "bag," and threes and twos are commonly got. A single ship killed twenty-two in a week, and the record year's work for one is

258, an amazing number when it is remembered that on stormy days it is impossible to cruise at all, as the sprays bury the gun, and that during the winter months fishing is abandoned. During that period the whales "strike off" the coast to escape the ice floes, to which the rorquals are not partial, being in this respect unlike their arctic congeners, whose habitat is now the remotest section of Hudson bay and the channels which strike north from its farthest bounds into the polar sea itself.

LINCOLN'S CARELESSNESS.

His Hat His Favorite Receptacle For Letters and Papers.

When Lincoln was postmaster of New Salem he used to tuck the letters inside his hat and deliver them whenever he happened to meet the persons to whom they were addressed. As this is a fair example of his business system, it may readily be imagined that the office of Stuart & Lincoln was not a model establishment, where there was a place for everything and everything in its place. And it was not. Indeed, as a managing clerk the junior partner would have been a hopeless failure, and as an attorney, in the technical sense of the term, he would never have distinguished himself. He disliked everything connected with the drudgery of legal routine, hated drawing the declarations and pleas, despised the artificialities and refinements which were even then beginning to creep into the pleadings and disregarded forms whenever it was possible to do so.

There was nothing mechanical, precise or methodical about the man, and in all those housewife virtues which characterized the careful, orderly, exact solicitor he was utterly deficient. He never knew where his papers were, and apparently the only attempt he ever made to better the disorder was to write on one of his bundles of papers which littered his desk, "When you can't find it anywhere else, look in this." But that was long after the firm of Stuart & Lincoln had dissolved, and even then we find him explaining to a correspondent that he had placed his letter inside an old hat and had thus neglected answering it, which shows he had not wholly outgrown the habit of his postoffice days. Indeed, his hat continued to be his favorite receptacle for papers as long as he lived, and he never acquired any sense of order.—Frederick Trevor Hill in *Century*.

Moon Cure For Bald Heads.

The superstition in agricultural communities that the phases of the moon affect the germination and growth of seed has a parallel in a queer belief that the moon also influences the growth of hair on the head. Here is an old recipe. The baldheaded should take "two ounces of boar's grease, one dram of the ashes of burned bees, one dram of the ashes of southern wood, one dram of the juice of a white lily root, one dram of oil of sweet almonds and six drams of pure musk. Make an ointment of these and the day before the full moon shave the place and anoint it every day."

The One Thing He Dredged.

Mrs. Benham—Are you afraid to die? Benham—I wouldn't be if I felt sure that I wouldn't meet your mother.

A friendly thought is the purest gift a man can afford to man.—Carlyle.



WHAT CAUSES HEADACHES?

Blood Poisoning, Always!

The blood is poisoned by retained tissue waste, due to defective action of the bowels, kidneys or skin. The tissue waste, or dead cells, circulating in the blood, irritates the nerves and brain, and headaches and neuralgia are bound to arise. Headache powders and opiates of any kind do harm, by aiding the retention of the blood poison in the system. To cure headaches, purify the blood by opening the bowels, and by stimulating the kidneys and skin to increased action.

Testimonial of Mr. Bert. Cornell, Taylorville, Ont.

Chronic Headaches Cured by Fruit-a-tives

To Fruit-a-tives Limited,

Ottawa, Ont.

"I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians and yet the headaches persisted. A short time ago I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so with, I must confess, very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in



a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was also poor and my stomach was bad and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion is excellent. I have been taken in all three boxes of "Fruit-a-tives," am exceedingly grateful to "Fruit-a-tives" for curing me and I give this uncirculated testimonial with great pleasure.

(Sgd.) BERT CORNELL.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches and neuralgia because they purify the blood by their splendid action on the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and thus remove all poisonous material from the system.

With these eliminating organs all active and working as nature intends them to work, there can be no poisons in the blood, and there can be no headaches or neuralgia.

A week's treatment will PROVE how thoroughly and quickly "Fruit-a-tives" cure.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.



THREE SPECIES OF MOOSE.

They Are the European, the Eastern American and the Alaskan.

There are supposed to be three species of moose—the European moose or elk, found in northern Europe and adjoining parts of Asia; the common moose of eastern America, distinguished chiefly from its European congener by the skull being narrowed across the maxillaries, also by its greater size and darker color, and the Alaskan moose, separated by its giant stature, its narrow occiput, broad palate and heavy mandibles.

Expressed in external features as illustrated in the adult male (always best for differentiating species):

The Scandinavian elk is a small gray animal with little palm and many spikes on its antlers.

The Canadian is a large black animal with much palmation and always a separate brow bunch of spikes. I have seen hundreds of Canadian moose antlers, but never a pair that did not show a well developed separate group of prongs in front of each brow. I have seen a score or more of Swedish elk, but never saw one that did have a

ed farther east than the land of the Nile. Wherever they come from, they are a separate people, a tribe quite by themselves.

They appeared in England about 1505, and twenty-six years later Henry VIII, ordered them to leave the country in sixteen days, taking all their goods with them. "An outlandish people," he called them. The act was ineffectual, and in 1562 Elizabeth framed a still more stringent law, and many were hanged.

"But what numbers were executed," says one old writer, "yet notwithstanding, all would not prevail, but they wandered as before, uppe and downe." They got into Scotland and became an intolerable nuisance. Both in that country and in England legislation proved quite ineffectual. The acts gradually fell into desuetude. Under George IV, all that was left of the ban against the gypsies was the mild law that any person "telling fortunes shall be deemed a rogue and a vagabond."

"Gypsies are no longer a proscribed class," says a recent writer. "Probably the modern gypsy does little evil beyond begging and petty theft, but his determination not to work is as strong as ever, and it seems curious that an

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis
Cough, Crip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered sanitary by it is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving profound and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or of sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists and general dealers in sets of pieces. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a set of the above cases cost for the first outfit \$1.50, the second \$1.25, the third \$1.00, the fourth \$0.75, the fifth \$0.50.



60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
THESE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c

THESE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c

THESE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c

W.H. Webster

We do. For over 60 years we have been making them—the best liver pills.

DENBIGH.

A special meeting of our Municipal Council was held on the 19th inst. Several Municipal Officers were appointed; some uncollectable arrears of taxes were cancelled and a final settlement with the Collector for 1905 was effected. Notice was given of a by-law to be passed next session to close up an almost impassable piece of road which is used very little, and the repairs of which would come very high; and provision made for the proper establishment of other roads, the land for which had been purchased or obtained from private owners.

A petition to the Provincial Legislature has been forwarded asking that the land in the adjoining Township of Ashby may be thrown open for location as free grants, and added to the free grant district.

Our Assessor Mr. Joseph Rahm has nearly completed his arduous task for this year.

Mr. Lockwood, of Marlbank, is paying a visit to his brother Albert, and may equip and operate the Denbigh cheese factory again, if he can make suitable arrangements and meet with reasonable encouragement regarding patronage.

Our roads are fairly alive with teams that are making the best possible use of the few inches of snow we got and which made possible if not good sleighing.

The gristmill is kept busy.

Lumbermen and their jobbers are endeavoring to get as much stuff as possible yet out of the woods to their landing places; and our local sawmill owners are also getting a much needed addition to their heretofore very slim supply of sawlogs.

Paints, Oils and Glass, Ready Mixed Paints, White Lead and Colors, Elephant Brand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

ODESSA

Congratulations to our townsman, Lieut.-Col. Clyde, who has been promoted brigadier of the second division of cavalry of Eastern Ontario.

Died on Sunday morning, at his home here, James H. Powley, aged seventy years. He was only sick five days. Death was due to pneumonia. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, by the Rev. J. A. McCamus. The remains were placed in Cataraqui vault.

Austin W. Fraser spent this week in Toronto, delegate for A.O.U.W.

Mrs. Ida Benjamin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. William Jones, has returned to Brandon, Man.

Mrs. George Burnett is very sick, also Capt. McFadden.

CENTREVILLE..

The weather still continues very cold and snow has made its appearance again.

Mrs. Fletcher, Manitoba, has returned home, after spending the winter with her father, George Clancy.

George McFarland is home from the General Hospital, Kingston; he is improving slowly.

Charles Whalen has leased his farm to John Dunn, Newburgh. Mr. Whalen intends moving to Belleville.

Frank Hinch has started a flour and feed store in our village.

William Murphy, Erinsville, intends moving in to E. J. Perry's house, this week.

Rumor says that the post office will be moved back to the village again.

MOSCOW.

Owing to the fall of snow the farmers are very busy drawing hub timber, logs and wood.

The sugar making has been suspended.

A number of people here have telephones in their houses. A wire was put up between H. A. [Baker's], this week.

John S. Bradford has sold his farm to Howard Ritchie, and Wellington Craig has sold his to Wm. Ritchie.

Malcolm Townsend had three horses shot last week because of tuberculosis.

The Hand That Wards Off Coughs, Colds, Grip And Restores Nervous, Dyspeptic Catarrh Wrecks.



LIKE A DEMON grip has crossed the country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks.

Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands.

Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna.

Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unqualified and universal eulogies as Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

La Grippe Victims Restored by Peruna.

Miss Alicia Newell, 8 Stanley street, Montreal, Can., charter member Societe Francais Bienfaisance, writes:

"We had a siege of la grippe in the family and I, as well as some of my friends, was a victim of the malady.

"Three bottles of Peruna assisted me to complete recovery, and some of my friends regained their health by even less.

"La grippe, as a rule, leaves one debilitated and nervous, but I noticed in every case where Peruna was used, the recovery was not only complete, but the medicine seemed to infuse new life and vigor." —Alicia Newell.

Prestrated La Pharmacie Latoniuse Recommends Peruna.

Mr. J. A. Goyer, President La Pharmacie Latoniuse, 1033 St. Denis street, Monro, U. S. A., writes:

"I can highly recommend your inestimable preparation, Peruna, to all those who suffer from the bad effects of la grippe.

"Two bottles of Peruna have brought to me a complete cure of that sickness, and it has acted as the best tonic for the system that I have ever experienced."

—J. A. Goyer.

Prestrated With Grip—Cured by Peruna.

Miss J. A. McGibbin, 871 William street, London, Ont., writes:

"I was prostrated with the grip last winter and it left me with a severe bronchial affection and catarrh of the larynx.

"The doctor's prescriptions seemed powerless and I was going from bad to worse, until I was advised to try Peruna.

"I took four bottles and it entirely removed the complaint. Words cannot express my appreciation for the good that Peruna did for me." —J. A. McGibbin.

EARLY CREEK HISTORY.

In the Time of Cortes the Tribe Life Was Idyllic.

The Creeks are an entirely different race of people from the Cherokee and other northern Indians. They are of Aztec, or, rather, Toltec, origin, and in a teocallis, or pyramid-like temple, located in a secluded wild of the Creek country, the same religious rites and ceremonies are performed today that were performed in the imposing teocallis located on the bank of the beautiful Lake Tezcuco, in the days of the

Hiram Brode for the seventh .. was about to fall. He called in an expert accountant to disentangle his books. The accountant after two days' work announced to Hiram that he would be able to pay his creditors 4 cents on the dollar. At this news the old man looked vexed.

"Heretofore," he said, frowning, "I have always paid .10 cents on the dollar."

A virtuous and benevolent expression spread over his face.

"And I will do so now," he resumed. "I will make up the difference out of

wealthy parents develop remarkable strength and personal power. Young men, too, sometimes surprise everybody when suddenly left to carry on their father's business unaided. They develop force and power which no one dreamed they possessed.

We never know what we can do until we are put to the test by some great emergency or tremendous responsibility. When we feel that we are cut off from outside resources and must depend absolutely upon ourselves we can fight with all the force of desperation.

The trouble with working for others is the cramming of the individuality—

Howard Ritchie, and Wellington Craig has sold his to Wm. Ritchie.

Malcolm Townsend had three horses shot last week because of tuberculosis.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Huffman spent Saturday and Sunday near Napavine. They were attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Herrington.

Mrs. Hubert Wagner, Enterprise, has been visiting friends here for a week.

John O'Neil and family will leave the village soon to go on a farm. In losing them the people lose a first-class blacksmith.

Robert Aestelstine is visiting at Silsbee.

Miss Ward, Colebrooke, made a number of calls here on Monday.

Miss Florence Aestelstine spent Sunday at Timworth, the guest of Mrs. C. H. Rose.

Milk Cans.

Second to none, best of tin, best of trimmings and workmanship, most improved bottom.

MADOLE & WILSON.

NEWBURGH.

Miss Grace Dougan was sworn in as assistant postmistress on Wednesday.

There will be special Lenten services in St. John's church next week, every evening except Saturday, at 7:30.

Rev. J. F. Mears spent Monday with Rev. W. H. Ensley, Napavine.

Miss Beaman, of the N. H. S. staff spent Saturday and Sunday, the guest of Miss Connolly, Yarker.

James Fox has returned home from the General Hospital.

Kingston.

Mrs. W. E. Moore has returned after a visit to Mrs. Walker, Hincklinbrooke.

Miss Elsie Moore spent Sunday in Yarker, the guest of Miss Lizzie Winter.

Isn't it strange that so many people remembered perfectly on Tuesday morning, seeing suspicious looking strangers around town on Monday.

C. H. Finkle shipped four cars of vehicles last week to Indian Head, N. W. T., and one car to Ottawa.

Mr. Turner, former trimmer for Mr. Finkle, spent Sunday in the village.

The hide of Lord Dundonald's famous charger is on exhibition at the Newburgh pharmacy. Mr. Courtney, our local tanner, did a fine job.

DESERONTO ROAD.

Mr. John Girvin's sale of 15th inst. was well attended the crowd being large the amount realized being very satisfactory to the proprietors.

Messrs. John and George Girvin have moved to Deseronto in the house lately occupied by Mr. Deline in the east end of the town. George is going to try his luck in the west and will be leaving in a short time.

Mr. Andrew Bowen who has been working Mr. Ed. McCaul's farm for the past year has moved to Deseronto in his own house and intends to go back at his old job on the R. R. in the section gang.

Mr. Bradshaw and family living on Mr. H. Aylsworth's farm are away visiting out north in Carlow township.

The fall of snow which recently came, although small, is being used by the farmers who are busy hauling logs and wood.

Mr. Frank and Mr. Arthur Reid are busy moving from out north on Mr. Levi Sager's farm which was recently vacated by John Girvin.

Austin Kimmerly has the brick hauled and piled ready for veneering his house in the spring, which will add much to its appearance.

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to give away for coupons to customers that buy here. Why not get some by dealing at R. J. Wales GREY LION GROCERY.

country, the same religious rites and ceremonies are performed today that were performed in the imposing teocallis located on the bank of the beautiful Lake Texcoco, in the days of the ill starred Montezuma II. The archives of the nation are here preserved in hieroglyphics, beautifully painted on shells, strung together on deer tendons. Here are also preserved their most cherished relics, the green jasper altar and a life size image of their great war god, both brought from their former home near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

At the time Cortez made his appearance in that neighborhood, bent upon a career of conquest and plunder, the Greeks, as they are now called, were living a peaceful, if like life in a land made sacred to them by having been the home of their ancestors for untold thousands of years, and containing the ashes and bones of their wise and loved old men through many generations. Gathering their warriors together, they gave battle to the invaders, but weapons of stone and flint could make but little impression upon the steel clad warriors of Spain, and they were defeated with terrible slaughter. Gathering wives and little ones together and taking with them their most cherished possessions, among which were the records of their race, the jasper altar and their war god, holding in his extended right hand the sacrificial knife of flint, they made their weary way to the capital of Montezuma, the sacred city of Mexico, where they were warmly welcomed by that unfortunate monarch and where they fought bravely in defense of the devoted city. They assisted Gautamuzin, the chivalric nephew of Montezuma, in his glorious, if ill fated, attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors, and upon its failure and the attendant death of that young chief in torture, after the manner of the ancient Israelites, they determined to seek a land that man knew not, where they might provide homes for their families and worship the gods of their ancestors.—Exchange.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The man who loves his joke is usually unpopular.

Put your self in the other man's place and you may stop abusing him.

It is commendable to save your money, but it is not commendable to look at it. We worry as if we had to go through a whole year tomorrow instead of just one day.

The cares and worries of life look pretty good, after all, to those returning to town through the cemetery gate.

When a soldier returns from a battle his story of the fight is more interesting and less truthful if he returns alone.

Of course friends are a good thing, but when misfortune comes to you which do you wish you had more—friends or dollars?

Cold Feet.

Never go to bed with cold feet; never try to sleep without being perfectly certain that you will be able to keep them warm. To lie one night with cold feet gives such a strain to the system as will be felt seriously, perhaps ending in a fit of sickness. Cold feet show an unbalanced circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practicable; if not, by dipping them in hot and cold water alternately two or three times and then using vigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm, heat them before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits or improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, perhaps both.

lar."

A virtuous and benevolent expression spread over his face.

"And I will do so now," he resumed. "I will make up the difference out of my own pocket."

WORK FOR YOURSELF.

Then You Will Have a Chance to Develop Your Individuality.

It is well known that long continued employment in the service of others often cripples originality and individuality. That resourcefulness and inventiveness which come from perpetual stretching of the mind to meet emergencies or from adjustment of means to ends is seldom developed to its utmost in those who work for others. There is not the same compelling motive to expand, to reach out, to take risks or to plan for oneself when the programme is made for him by another.

Our self made men, who refused to remain employees or subordinates, are the backbone of the nation. They are the sinews of our country's life. They got their power as the northern oak gets its strength, by fighting every inch of its way up from the acorn with storm and tempest. It is the hard schoolroom that the self made man gets in his struggles to elevate and make a place for himself in the world that develops him.

Some employees have a pride in working for a great institution. Their identity with it pleases them. But isn't even a small business of your own, which gives you freedom and scope to develop your individuality and to be yourself, better than being a perpetual clerk in a large institution, where you are merely one cog in a wheel of a vast machine?

The sense of personal responsibility is in itself a great educator, a powerful schoolmaster. Sometimes young women who have been brought up in luxury and who have known nothing of work when suddenly thrown upon their own resources by the loss of property or compelled even to support their once

from outside resources and must depend absolutely upon ourselves we can fight with all the force of desperation.

The trouble with working for others is the cramping of the individuality—the lack of opportunity to expand along original and progressive lines—because fear of making a mistake and apprehension lest we take too great risks are constantly hampering the executive, the creative, the original faculties.—Success.

Cap'n Bill's Explanation.

After the visitors to the island of Nantucket had covered the course over which sightseers are always conducted, says a writer in the Boston Herald, one of the ladies of the party requested that the drive be continued to "Sheep pond."

"The place where the natives used to wash the wool on their sheep in the old days," she supplemented. "Everybody goes to see it."

The driver and guide, Cap'n Bill, looked perplexed. He was evidently puzzled as to the location of this interesting sheet of water. But an old sailor and town character is rarely nonplussed, and presently Cap'n Bill snapped his whip, determination in his eye. He drove to a neighboring hill and stopped his horses.

"Here 'tis," he said, with a sweep of his hand.

"I don't see any water!" was the general exclamation.

"Not now," Cap'n Bill gravely admitted. "You see, the sheep was so dirty that the bloomin' pond got filled up."—Youth's Companion.

Fancy Dishes Given Away.

If you buy your groceries from us, we give coupons on dishes free. Call and see them at GREY LION GROCERY.

CASTORIA.

For the Signature of *Clark Fitchie*

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"



"Your Servants, Madam!"

The Gold Dust Twins are always ready to work; they are certainly artists in the cleaning line. There's nothing cleanable which

Gold Dust Washing Powder

will not clean—and do it better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving rests if you're trying to keep house without

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, sassing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIR

BANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HEALTH USE "SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea In place of the adulterated teas of Japan.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY, 100c, 50c, and 60c per lb.
AT ALL GROCERS,
HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

A ROYAL KIND OF FEUD LITTLE ONES ON THE ROOF

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND THE OUT-DOOR TREATMENT NOW FOR GERMAN EMPEROR. BABY PNEUMONIA.

The Two Men at the Funeral of the King of Denmark, But There is No Peace in Sight.

One of the men upon whom the eyes of Europe are turned at present is the Duke of Cumberland. For the first time since their estrangement, the duke recently consented to meet the German Emperor at the funeral of the late King of Denmark, and now it is being asked whether the son of the last King of Hanover is not finally prepared to relinquish his claim to the lost throne of that country and to live at peace hereafter with the royal house of Prussia which annexed his inheritance.

Those who expect him to do so, however, must have forgotten that the duke promised his royal father when the latter was on his deathbed always to look upon Prussia and Prussia's rulers as his natural enemies, and he is not the man to break his pledged word. Probably, in fact, he consented to break bread with Wilhelm II. at Copenhagen only because it had been the wish of the dead King Christian, who, during his life, made several futile attempts to bring about a reconciliation between the two men. At any rate, the fact that no details whatever have been allowed to reach the public as to what took place at the meeting between the duke and the Emperor is evidence that it was purely

A FORMAL PROCEEDING.

The story of this historic feud is now such comparatively ancient history that its detail may have been forgotten by most people. It may not be amiss to explain, therefore, how the dukes of Cumberland came to sit on the throne of Hanover, and how that throne was irrevocably lost. As heiress to the crowns of England and Hanover, Queen Victoria would, under ordinary circumstances, have ruled over this kingdom of North Germany, but the salic law prevented this and so the crown went to the oldest male member of the royal house of Hanover, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, who was Queen Victoria's paternal uncle. He, in turn, was succeeded in 1851 by his son, George, the father of the present Duke of Cumberland, and this King it was who was so ill-advised as to throw his lot with Austria against Prussia in the short but decisive war of 1866. As everybody knows, Austria was badly beaten, and King George of Hanover, dethroned and his country taken possession of by Prussia, was forced to take refuge across the Austrian border.

Here he was joined, later on, by his son, the present duke, who had fought with the Austrian forces, and who now was appointed to a colonelcy in the army of Francis Joseph. When his father died in 1878, the duke notified the various powers of his continued claim to

Lie in Beds on the Rooftop Even When the Mercury Hovers Around Zero Mark.

To those individuals who cling to the old-fashioned theories and traditions, there comes many a rude shock in these days of radical advancement. And one of the greatest shocks that some of these fogies could receive might be got by a visit to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. There, in a pleasant spot looking down over Central Park and the East river, scores of babies and children are treated every day for the many diseases from which the little ones suffer. During the winter months there is no more dangerous scourge of babyhood than pneumonia. It is in the treatment of this disease that the doctors of the Presbyterian Hospital have turned over some leaves.

In old times, (indeed, at present, even, among old-fashioned doctors and nurses), the treatment of pneumonia included an airtight room, with blanketed windows,

A STEMING KETTLE,

temperature at about 80 F. and the room filled with friends and relations, most likely. Then the little sufferer was swathed in tight poultices and whatever else the ingenuity of the physician might devise in the way of discomfort for the baby. Most always he died, poor little chap!

A visit to the Presbyterian Hospital, a trip to the roof, where the air is cold, fresh and astonishment will fill the soul of the old-fashioned. Several little cribs and couches are arranged about, under the clear blue sky and in the sunshine, and from each cot a little head appears. Many a smiling baby face peeps from the depths of a queer little grey hood, thick and warm and looking like the headgear of an Esquimal. Every little one is wrapped in warm coat and blankets and underneath, although invisible, are many hot-water bottles that add warmth to the little bodies and feet.

These babies are pneumonia patients. Ten months now, the Presbyterian Hospital has employed the system of fresh air for pneumonia patients, and in all that time

ONLY ONE DEATH HAS OCCURRED. That one case was such that the child could not possibly have recovered anyhow, it is said.

Happiness goes a long way toward health in either young or old. The change in the condition of the baby sufferer from pneumonia is noticed almost as soon as he is placed on the roof. The cool, fresh air is refreshing to fever-burning skin, and it has been learned that such a skin does not catch cold, especially when the draught comes in the face. The babies look forward to the time for going outdoors every day, and the nurses are greatly relieved in their work by the peaceful state of mind

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XXXVII.—(Continued).

Then Lady Ferndale sat herself down in the drawing-room and waited for something she expected.

Half an hour afterward Mr. Petherick was announced. He was not the visitor she had been expecting, but she was at home to him, and the old lawyer, in a state of suppressed excitement, began at once on the all-engrossing topic.

"Lady Norah—I mean Miss Norah," he said, "of course she has told you what has occurred, Lady Ferndale?" he said. "You know everything."

"Yes," she responded, adding, mentally, as she thought of Cyril's identity, which Mr. Petherick was yet ignorant of, "and more than you know."

"I—er—I'm glad to be able to discuss the matter with you without reserve," he went on. "Of course you know that she is engaged to Mr. Burne?"

"And that they are to be married immediately," said Lady Ferndale.

"Yes, yes. Dear me!" he said. "Well, I can't say I disapprove. Of course, I've no voice in the matter, no right to express an opinion; the young lady is no longer the late earl's daughter, and—they are to be married immediately?"

"It is to be kept a profound secret; I mean really a secret, not an open one which every one may know."

"Yes, yes," he nodded; "and I—er—think it is as well. I've a high opinion of Mr. Burne, and I've been making some inquiries. Of course, if she had been Lady Norah still he would not be at all a suitable match, but as it is—"

"As she is absolutely penniless, poor girl," said Lady Ferndale, with a smile, "and they are ridiculously in love with each other—"

"Yes, yes, I understand, and I hope—I hope with all my heart that they will be happy as ever you and I could wish them. But now, Lady Ferndale, I must tell you my other reason for calling on you at this unusually early hour. I have had a visitor this morning; in fact, he has only just left my office."

"Yes," said Lady Ferndale, demurely. "And I guess? It is Mr. Guildford Berton, is it not?"

"You are right, and—ahem—I must say his visit was an extremely trying one for me. It is very hard, Lady Ferndale, when one knows a man to be a scoundrel, to refrain from telling him so, and—er—requesting him to leave one's presence."

"Oh, I do hope you didn't tell him," she exclaimed, with dismay.

"Well—er—no, I didn't; I kept my temper, and—temporized. Of course, he came to inquire after Lady—I mean, Miss—Norah."

"Of course." "My dear lady, I never saw a man so altered in so short a time. If I had not known from Miss Norah's story that the fellow was a villain, I think I could have pitted him. He looks—well, ten years older, and though he maintained his usual command over himself, I could see that he only succeeded by an effort simply—simply—superhuman."

"And you told him?"

"That I didn't know where Lady Norah was, which I did not at that moment," he said, with a faint blush. "It was literally true, Lady Ferndale, though scarcely substantially so, eh?"

Lady Ferndale smiled at this.

"What will he do next?"

"Come here," he replied, promptly. "He will naturally conclude that she has taken refuge with you, and will, I fear, come on here and demand to see her."

"I shall be quite prepared for him."

well for you to see her, I must tell you as—a friend"—the poor countess, much as she desired to fight Mr. Berton with some of his own weapons, hesitated at this piece of duplicity—"as a friend that it would be very unwise."

"But you do not know all," he said, with sudden vehemence, which he suddenly checked, his hands closing tightly on the brim of his hat.

"Perhaps not," she assented.

"I cannot lose her, Lady Ferndale. My life is wrapped up in her, my hopes of happiness are set on the chance of gaining her for my wife. I am not worthy of her—"

Lady Ferndale had hard work to keep silent.

"And I must find her."

"If you persist in seeking for her you will be sorry for it," she said quietly. "Norah has been greatly tried lately. Her father's death"—again she mentally breathed a hope of pardon for the white lie—"and your unexpected avowal have tried her nerves. Will you take my advice, Mr. Berton?"

"Please let me hear it," he said in a low voice.

"It is this—go back to Santleigh and wait patiently—"

He raised his eyes, and a smile, sinister, incredulous, curved his lips.

"Wait patiently till—what?" he said, between his teeth.

"Till she comes back," she said.

He repeated the words.

"You think she will come back?" he asked, hoarsely.

"I don't only think so, I am sure of it," she said, with quiet conviction. "I'll go further, Mr. Berton, and promise you that she will come back, and to the Court!"

He looked at her, his eyes glittering like spots of fire in their intensity. She met his scrutiny unflinchingly.

"Are you satisfied?"

He rose at once.

"I am satisfied; I will trust you," he said. "I will go back and wait. Will you tell her?" he paused, and then went on deliberately—"that I am patient and silent as death, Lady Ferndale?"

"I will tell her," she said.

"Patient and silent," he repeated.

When he reached the door he hesitated, and stood listening for a moment, then with a low bow went out, and Lady Ferndale dropped back in the chair, and covering her eyes with her hand indulged in the shudder which she had been repressing during the whole of the interview.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The day of the wedding arrived. Since the morning when Lady Ferndale had declared herself in favor of the speedy marriage, Norah had seemed to be living in a dream; and even now, as she stood holding her friend's hand as they waited for the carriage to take them to the quiet church of St. Cuthbert's, which lies hidden away in the serene and most placid of corners in Tyburnia, she could scarcely realize that within an hour she would be Cyril's wife.

Up to now the secret had been well kept, the greatest danger to it being Lord Ferndale's difficulty in refraining from addressing Cyril as "Arrowdale," and Lady Ferndale declared that she had never been on such tenter-hooks in her life as she was whenever the two men met in the presence of Norah. She had, too, a wholesome dread of Mr. Petherick.

"He will be sure to find it out," she as-

was appointed to a colony in the army of Francis Joseph. When his father died in 1878, the duke notified the various powers of his continued claim to

THE CROWN OF HANOVER,
as well as to the duchies of Brunswick and Lüneberg, and soon afterward he married the Princess Thyra of Denmark and thus became brother-in-law to the heirs apparent of the British and the Russian thrones.

Meanwhile, the Prussian Government had sequestered, or in other words, taken possession of the entire property of the Hanoverian crown, and it was affirmed for many years that Bismarck made use of the proceeds in bribing a portion of the German press to support his policy. For many years, however, the Prussian royal family has continuously held out the olive branch to the house of Cumberland and made them every reparation in their power — short of giving them back the crown of Hanover.

These overtures were begun by the late Emperor Frederick, the father of Wilhelm II., and when the present Emperor came to the throne he sent a special mission to Grünendal, the seat of the Cumberlands in Austria, with a commission to negotiate a settlement, and at first all went smoothly. After some correspondence between the duke and the Emperor the sequestration of the property of the Hanoverian crown was removed, the duke professed his loyalty to the German Fatherland, and his son, Prince George William, was recognized as

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

The Emperor, however, insisted that the duke should formally abandon his royal claims. This the latter refused to do, and so the breach came about between them which has never been healed, and probably never will be.

The Duke of Cumberland's existing honors are, however, many. As a direct descendant of George III and a member of the British peerage, he has a right to sit in the English House of Lords, and is a general in the British army. His family seat, Seaford Cumberland, near Grünendal, in Upper Austria, is a fine residence, loftily situated, and commanding beautiful views of the Austrian Alps. And here the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who might have been king and queen to-day had the former's father not made so bad a break, live the lives of a country squire and his lady, and find their pleasures chiefly in the company of their children and relations.

HER LAST WORDS.

She was a small and vivacious person of fact, and had been allowed to sit at the last dinner only on condition that she would not speak except when one of the guests spoke to her.

The preparations for the feast had been carried on during her absence at school. When she entered the dining-room on tiptoe with a veil over her gaze alight on some candied fruits, ordered from the city, and arranged in the est chalice dish in the centre of the table. Her eyes fairly bulged, but remembering her promise, she asked no questions until the steward was well underway. She had been wriggling in her chair for some moments, and at last could bear no more.

"Mother," she cried, panting toward a particularly alluring pear, "if you'll tell me where you got it, I'll never speak another word as long as I live!"

He was a country vicar, and he had for some time been displeased with the quality of the milk served him by the local tradesmen. Although a mild-mannered man, who hated to complain, at last he determined to remonstrate with the milkman supplying such stuff.

"I've been waiting to see you with reference to the milk, Jenkins," he began mildly.

"Yes, sir," answered the tradesman uneasily. "I only wanted to say," continued the good man, "that I use the milk for dietary purposes exclusively, and not for christening."

that such a skin does not catch cold, especially when the draught comes in the face. The babies look forward to the time for going outdoors every day, and the nurses are greatly relieved in their work by the peaceful state of mind of each patient, for keeping the children happy during their illness is no small task when there are hundreds of them.

From last May to this date, the outdoor treatment has been carried on daily, except in rain or excessive heat.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

Lies Through the Rich Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Common pills purge the bowels. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new rich blood. Purging pills gallop through the bowels, tearing the tissues, irritating the organs and weakening the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not purge at all. They're tonic pills, sooth-building pills, strengthening pills, blood-building pills. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. That is why they are the only scientific cure for all blood diseases. That is why they cure headaches and backaches, kidney troubles, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart troubles, and the special ailments of growing girls and mature women. Purging pills get only on the symptoms of disease; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go straight to the root of the trouble in the blood and cure. Mr. John Purke, Elmwood, P.E.I., says: "I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine in the world. I had an attack of pneumonia which was followed by extreme nervousness and rheumatism. I tried some of our best doctors but got nothing to help me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking the pills some weeks I could actually feel the new blood they were making coursing through my veins, and in the course of a few weeks more I was completely restored to health." Remember that it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that can make this new, rich, healthy blood. Initiatives and the so-called "just-as-good" medicines never cured anyone. Insist on the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on each box. Sold by all medicine dealers by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE NEW SILKS.

The colors of the new silks and other gown materials are delightful. The coral shades, for example, are exquisite. There is a red without a suggestion of brilliancy, yet rich and satisfying. Other beautiful shades are lilac-mauve, mignonette, soft gray, and flower-like pinks and yellows. Rainbow silks are especially alluring, as are also the silks and chiffons with flower-printed borders. The latter come in sixty-inch widths, and the finest are \$8 a yard. They make the loveliest of evening and dancing gowns. A thin material known as gaze marquise, is another airy fabric which delights the eye. Mousseline de soie and tulle chiffon in shaded effects with flower borders are also lovely. These materials combine excellently with lace, and are the better for girdles and decorations of the gold and silver gauze ribbon so popular just now.

VERY PLAIN BLOUSES.

Some of the exquisite brocaded and embroidered silks seen in the best shops have been made into very plain blouses to wear under tailored jackets. They are necessarily simple, as the patterns of the brocades allow of no tucks or other elaborations. A heavy cream satin brocaded in large gold flowers made a very handsome waist. There were a few fine tucks on the shoulders to give the requisite fullness, but otherwise the waist was perfectly plain. At the collar and cuffs a little Duchesse lace showed as a finish. The gown was severe purple broadcloth, made with a long coat.

"What will he do next?"

"Come here," he replied, promptly. "He will naturally conclude that she has taken refuge with you, and will, I fear, come on here and demand to see her."

"I shall be quite prepared for him," said Lady Ferndale. "You think I am able to protect the dear girl, even from such a clever scoundrel as Mr. Guildford Berton, Mr. Petherick?"

"I think you are capable of protecting her from the whole world, my dear lady," he responded, looking at the resolute little face; "and that being so, I'll take my leave, only assuring you that if I can be of the slightest service to dear Miss Norah or Mr. Cyril Burne or yourself, you may command me," and he made his old-fashioned bow.

"And you haven't found the young earl, Mr. Petherick?" she said, demurely.

The old man almost groaned, and uttered an exclamation of annoyance.

"My dear countess," he said, "the mere mention of that young man is—er—distressing to me. And when I think that all the money has fallen into his lap, in addition to the title and estates, and that he obstinately refuses to declare himself, I feel—well, I don't think I can attempt to express my sentiments. I only know this: That notwithstanding Lady Norah's relinquishment of the money which the earl left to her, thinking her to be his daughter, I mean to make some sort of terms with the young earl, and if he doesn't act generously and liberally—well, I shall make bold to show fight, despite Lady Norah's instructions. There are times when a lawyer must consider his client's interests, even though he disregard that client's wishes."

Lady Ferndale still sat and waited, and presently the footman announced Mr. Guildford Berton.

The light fell full upon his face as he entered, and though Lady Ferndale had been somewhat prepared for the change in his appearance, she could scarcely suppress a start. He was ordinarily pale, but the whiteness of his face that morning was ghastly in its density; there were dark hollows under his eyes, and his mouth had the drawn appearance of a man who has spent long hours of sleeplessness and harrassment. But he smiled with the old smile as he made his bow and took the seat to which Lady Ferndale motioned him.

He had gone to the Court on the preceding evening, and had got Norah's note, and it had deceived him, as she had intended, until later on, when, as he sat in his gloomy room haunted by the ghost of Becca, the truth flashed upon him. He seized his hat and dashed to the Court, saw Harman, and learned that Norah had fled—she had escaped him!

It was too late to start in pursuit that night; he spent the hours pacing the silent room, staring at his nails and watching the clock, and had caught the early train and gone straight to Mr. Petherick, and failing to get anything out of the cautious old lawyer, had come on to Lady Ferndale's, knowing that it would be to her that Norah would naturally think of flying for refuge.

He had expected to be informed that Lady Ferndale declined to see him, and was surprised at being admitted, and still more surprised at her apparently friendly reception of him, but he took care that his astonishment should not be visible in his countenance.

"Of course, you know why I have come, Lady Ferndale?" he said, still smiling, his eyes downcast. "Lady Norah has been here?"

"Oh, yes," she said, blandly.

She saw him covertly draw a breath of relief, and listen intently for the sound of Norah's voice or footprint.

"I am so glad!" he said. "And has she told you why—why she so suddenly left the Court?"

Lady Ferndale smiled.

"You know Norah, Mr. Berton," she said. "Judge for yourself. She is resourceful."

He drew another breath of relief.

"I am very anxious about her," he said. "Can I see her? I need scarcely tell you what you must have discovered for yourself, that I love her—have loved her—"

"Yes, I know that," said Lady Ferndale, quietly. "She is out at present, and if you ask me whether it would be

had never been on such tender-hooks in her life as she was whenever the two men met in the presence of Norah. She had, too, a wholesome dread of Mr. Petherick.

"He will be sure to find it out," she assured Cyril. "He will want to see the license or catch your real name during the service, and then there will be a scene!"

But Jack, who appeared to find a singular delight in managing the whole affair, hit upon a plan for disposing of the old lawyer, and two days before that fixed for the wedding had persuaded him to go down to Santleigh.

"It seems to me, sir," he said, gravely, "that the place ought not to be left entirely to the care of servants. Supposing the young earl were to turn up there suddenly. Some one ought to be there to receive him: besides, you can't tell what may be going on there, or what mischief that very nice young man, Mr. Guildford Berton, may be up to."

"Good gracious me, yes!" said Mr. Petherick: "but—but I wanted to be at Miss Norah's wedding, Mr. Wesley; in fact, I—I think she would wish me to be present."

"Yes, no doubt, but Miss Norah has such a lofty idea of duty, don't you know, that I fancy she would rather miss you at the wedding than have you neglect the young earl's interests."

And after a little more persuasion the old gentleman came and explained matters to Norah, presented her with a remarkably handsome bracelet, and started for Santleigh.

"We mustn't disappoint him, Cyril," said Jack, with a smile, as they watched the train off. "Suppose you write him a line as from the earl, you know, requesting him to kindly remain at Santleigh until you return."

Cyril caught at the idea at once, and nothing could describe Mr. Petherick's astonishment when, on the morning after his arrival, he received the following:

The Earl of Arrowdale will be extremely obliged if Mr. Petherick will kindly remain at Santleigh until the earl's arrival, which he trusts will be very shortly. Mr. Petherick will oblige the earl by considering this request as strictly confidential.

Having got rid of the too acute Mr. Petherick, Jack felt much easier in his mind, and able to regard the coming event with "calmness and fortitude," as he put it.

As for Cyril, he scarcely knew whether he was on his head or his heels, and spent the time which was not passed in the company of his bride-elect walking round and round Regent street and Bond street buying presents for her and Lady Ferndale.

"I don't like to make the really too dreadful remark 'Happy is the bride the sun shines on,' Cyril," said Jack, as they stood at the window tugging on their lavender gloves, and waiting for the handsome which was to convey them to St. Cuthbert's, "but I must say I'm very glad the sun does shine. A wedding is only one degree less mournful than a funeral at the best of times, and if it had rained to-day I should have been reduced to tears. As it is, the spectacle of your nervous disquietude has played havoc with my own nervous system, and, much as I love you both, I shall not be at all sorry when you drive off this afternoon. Is that the second or third pair of gloves you have utterly ruined?"

Cyril laughed nervously as he flung the torn gloves away and started on a fresh pair.

"I suppose most men are nervous when they are about to be married," he said. "Is that the handsome, I'm sure I heard wheels?—but I don't fancy many men are married under such circumstances. All last night I lay awake torturing myself with the fear that Norah would discover the trick we are playing this morning and decline to go to the church. Even now I sha'n't know a moment's easiness until the ceremony is over."

"That's generally when a man's un easiness begins," said Jack, dryly. "Don't be alarmed. Besides myself and Lord and Lady Ferndale, only the clergyman knows that you are an awful swell instead of a poor devil of an artist, and the clergyman quite enters into the fun of the thing, I assure you."

"The fun!" groaned Cyril.
Jack laughed.

"Well, it's fun to us, if it's death to you. Seriously, my dear fellow, I should like to see Miss Norah's face when you reveal yourself. What will you do? Strike an attitude and exclaim, 'Behold! I am the long-lost Earl of Arrowdale!'"

Cyril flushed.

(To be continued).

MOTHER AND BABY.

Every mother who has used Baby's Own Tablets will tell you that they are the best medicine in the world for the cure of constipation, colic, sour stomach, indigestion diarrhoea, sleeplessness, teething-troubles, and other ailments of children. You can give these Tablets to a new-born baby with absolute safety—they always do good; they cannot possibly do harm. Their use means health for the child and comfort for the mother. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I ever used for stomach & bowel troubles, and destroying worms. No mother should be without a box of Tablets in the house." Get them at your druggists or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

IN SHETLAND AND ORKNEY

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ISLANDERS.

Shetlander Scorns to be Called a Scotsman — Dislike the Orkney People.

Even among educated people in England there is a delusion that the people of Shetland are Scotch, and that Gaelic is their tongue, writes W. Holt White in the London Express. Nothing could be further from the truth. To ask a Shetlander if he is an Englishman is to be answered with a smiling affirmative. To ask him if he is a Scotsman is to rouse even his gentle and long-suffering nature to a state bordering on frenzy. A Shetlander so "insulted" will never forgive. The Shetlander hates and despises the Scotch.

ISLAND WAS PAWNED.

Of course the Shetlander is not an Englishman at all. He is a Norseman. In this respect his blue eyes and his yellow hair betray him. It is not, however, everyone who knows Shetland's tragic history, but Shetlanders know it and grumble about it to this day.

When the famous Maid of Norway was to be wedded to James of Scotland, the King of Norway was required to furnish the lady with a certain dowry, but the Norwegian exchequer was at the time in an impoverished condition. The money was not forthcoming, and so Shetland, then a Norwegian possession, was placed in temporary pawn.

NEVER REDEEMED.

Unfortunately, the pledge was never redeemed, as the compound interest on the loan now runs into the thousands of millions. Naturally, however, the Shetlanders have never forgiven the Scotch, and they still hate them.

When the English began to open up the Shetland Islands, and Norse became an inconvenient language, they adopted English, and English they speak to-day, though many odd little Scandinavian words cling to their dialect.

Gaelic they never knew. Gaelic they despise; in fact, practically the only grievance that Shetland has is that it is bracketed with Orkney as a constituency.

What kind of people they of Orkney may be I have yet to learn. To hear them spoken of in Lerwick is to imagine them the greatest outcasts on the face of the earth.

The Shetlander is a large, mild, slow man, loving truth and honesty, and having a great capacity for personal affection.

PARSON WILL NOT QUIT.

Will Run His Saloon and Resign His Chaplaincy.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Thackeray, who recently acquired a public-house license in London, has been asked by the Camberwell Board of Guardians to resign the chaplaincy of the Gordon Road Workhouse on the ground that "the occupation of a publican is incompatible with the proper performance of his duties in ministering to the spiritual requirements of the inmates."

A letter officially conveying this request was forwarded to Dr. Thackeray under date of February 15, with the further request that he submit his resignation within seven days.

Dr. Thackeray, in his reply, says: "I have only to say that I decline to resign my office of chaplain of the Gordon Road Workhouse."

There the matter rests, officially, at present, but meantime Dr. Thackeray has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he defines and defends his attitude. He speaks of his high esteem for the members of the Board of Guardians, but regards them as having no locus standi in the case.

He believes that he will accomplish more for true temperance in a few months than they in fifty years of a total abstinence crusade, and in a rather long parable he likens himself to a policeman who warns thoughtless persons from the edge of a precipice, while often persons, at the base of the precipice, who have gathered there to comfort those who fall over, bellow at him to go away lest they have no victims to take care of.

The parable concludes thus: "They shout vociferously for my resignation. I wave my red flag vigorously at them in mockery and defiance, and tell them that so long as the head superintendent of police is satisfied that I am doing my duty I care not a jot for their opinion."

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

FOR BELIEVING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY AILMENTS.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-Five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them to.

Economy Point, N.S., March 19.—(Special)—George S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure.

THE TEACHER'S RING.

Wore It In School Room and Ordered to Take It Off.

The London Daily Mail asks an interesting question: Is the wearing of an engagement ring a sufficiently grave offence to warrant the dismissal of a pupil teacher? The local Education Committee of Rotherham, near Sheffield, England, appears to think so.

Miss Mabel Turner, an attractive girl of eighteen, has for some time past been receiving instruction at the local

PEDLAR'S STEEL CEILINGS

Designs suitable for all classes of work such as Churches, Schools, Stores, Halls. Also special designs for Houses, Kitchens, Dining-Rooms, etc. Nothing has ever been devised to equal Pedlar's Steel Ceilings for farm houses. Cheap as lath and plaster and will never crack or fade off.

Avoid Accidents by Using Pedlar's Steel Ceilings.

Made to fit any size room and can be nailed on by any mechanic. Shipped from our warehouses painted all ready to apply.

Our Catalogue, No. 14c describes many designs. Write for it. Costs you nothing. Write to-day.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE

MONTRAL, QUE. OTTAWA, ONT. TORONTO, ONT. LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, VICTORIA, B.C.
767 Craig St. 423 Sussex St. 11 Calburn St. 69 Dundas St. 70 Lombard St. 616 Pender St.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

Head Office and Works,

Oshawa, Ont., Canada

Farms and Blocks of Land

FOR SALE

In sizes to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the famous wheat growing districts of

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA

TERMS SO GENEROUS and MILD that every industrious man may own a PROFITABLE and COMFORTABLE Farm Home

The Character and Purpose of our Company, which is organized UNDER THE Auspices of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FREEMASONS, may be described as STRONG, RELIABLE, HELPFUL, PATRIOTIC.

For Information and Prices, apply to F. W. HODSON,

MANAGER LAND DEPARTMENT,

The Union Trust Company, Limited, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.

When Writing Mention This Paper

JUST TO BEGIN.

"I reckon John'll make his mark in the world one of these days," "Mebbe he will," replied the father, "but I wish he'd take the hoe and put a few dints into it by way of practice."

The Demon of all Disease.—Kidney diseases are rightly so-called—they're inexplicable, unaccountable and insidious. It is the function of the kidneys to filter out all impurities. If they're clogged South American Kidney Cure will put them to rights and defy the ravages of so grim a visitant as diabetes or other kidney complications. It relieves in six hours.—118

Put out the fire in a hot, itching, unhealthy skin with Wearer's Cerate. Use it for eczema, navel rash, tetter and salt rheum.

THE SILENT TWAIN.

"Miss Bloomer seems to keep her youth still," remarked Miss Goode.

"Well," replied Miss Chellus, "she keeps her age quiet."

Bad Heart — Could Not Lie Down for Eighteen Months.—"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was,"—L. W. Lew, Toronto Junction. —123.

UNPARDONABLE PRESUMPTION.

"The impudence of that woman! I wonder astounded me," indignantly exclaimed Mrs. Struckoyle. "She called us 'fellow-workers,' and she isn't in our set at all!"

Common Sense and Modern Medical Science have reversed the almost universal belief that Rheumatism cannot be cured. The great South American Rheumatic Cure has turned the tables and has given to sufferers a tried, safe, simple and permanent cure. Thousands have testified that it has cured them in three days.—122.

FOR SALE — JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE 24 Imported Clydesdale stallions and macknies; farm 2½ miles from end of street car line.—O. SOBBY, Guelph, Ont.

Rheumatism Cured.

Why do you suffer—Starr's Magic Rheumatism Cure will relieve the worst cases of acute, chronic, or inflammatory rheumatism in 24 hours. Every bottle has a positive guarantee to cure. Hundreds of marvelous cures have been made in all parts of Canada. If your druggist cannot give you Starr's, take no other, send direct to us. \$1.00 per bottle.

Osborne's Remedy Co., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Write to us about yours.

AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 188, Montreal

CLIMATIC

may be I have yet to learn. To hear them spoken of in Lerwick is to imagine them the greatest outcasts on the face of the earth.

The Shetlander is a large, mild, slow man, loving truth and honesty, and having a great capacity for personal allegiances.

WONT TALK POLITICS.

The Shetlander is the rarest type of elector there is. He is the man who probably thinks more about politics than any man living, but he never says anything. Two Shetlanders will sit down and solemnly read their newspapers and ponder for a long while afterwards. Then they will get up and exchange a few words about the weather, but they will never say anything about political matters. It is not their way.

You may talk to them by the hour on tariff reform or Chinese labor or Home rule. At the end of it they will say pleasantly that the weather is a bit rough.

Against this sort of thing canvassing is, of course, impossible. There is not such a thing as a canvasser in the whole of Shetland. You might just as well try to canvass a mountain.

A REASONABLE COOK.

"I have come to tell you, Bridget," said the mistress, "that I find you very hard to get along with."

"Well, ma'am," replied the cook lady, "I'll not complain so long as ye do yer best."

Consumption

¶ There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

¶ From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They can take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.

¶ We will send you a sample free.

¶ Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists

Toronto, Ont.

See and buy all druggists



lence to warrant the dismissal of a pupil teacher? The local Education Committee of Rotherham, near Sheffield, England, appears to think so.

Miss Mabel Turner, an attractive girl of eighteen, has for some time past been receiving instruction at the local Pupil Teachers' Centre. With the consent of her parents, she became engaged on January 18 and attended class wearing her engagement ring. The next day she was called up by the headmistress, Miss Hedge, and ordered to take off the ring. "I naturally protested," said Miss Turner. "As she insisted, I consulted my parents, who upheld me. On January 24 I was sent for by Mr. Howarth, the principal of the teaching centre, and told that as I had disobeyed the orders of the headmistress I must remain at home until the matter is settled.

"The next step was to summon my father and myself to a committee meeting, where he was not allowed to speak in my defence. I was then told by the Chairman of the committee that I must apologize." Her parents refused to allow her to apologize.

Although the local officials decline to give their view until the matter has been considered by the central education authority, the principal of the centre said that, as a considerable sum of money is spent in training young teachers, pupils should not be allowed to flaunt engagement rings when nominally studying for a scholastic career.

In London schools the marriage of a pupil teacher terminates her agreement. But while an engagement is disconcerted on the ground of the youth of the pupil teachers and the fact that it is likely to cause them to abandon their profession after having received a special training at the public expense, a teacher would not be dismissed or suspended for that reason alone. Several London pupil teachers are at this moment wearing engagement rings.

¶ Stomach "Scowls." -- Ever notice the seams and furrows that steal into the face of the sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic stomach ailments? Watch the sunshine break in and the lines vanish when Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are given a chance to show their power. One lady, in writing of their efficacy in her case, calls them "A heaven-born healer." 35 cents. --120

GRAND TO LIVE

And the Last Laugh is Always the Best

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that there could be anything better for a table beverage than coffee," writes an Ohio woman -- "now I laugh to know there is."

"Since childhood I drank coffee as freely as any other member of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl, and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down, till last winter at the age of 38 I seemed to be on the verge of consumption. My friends greeted me with 'How bad you look! What a terrible color!' and this was not very comforting.

The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged.

"Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum Food Coffee. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change. I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled. The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong.

"I began to take an interest in things about me. Housework and home-making became a pleasure. My friends have marveled at the change and when they enquire what brought it about, I answer 'Postum Food Coffee, and nothing else in the world.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pks.

owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was." --L. W. Law, Toronto Junction. --123.

EDUCATED INSECTS.

The Foolish One -- Did you know that bees could count?

The Wise One -- No, but I've heard of spelling bees.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

WENT BY THE BOOK.

Mr. Newwed -- This soup that you made tastes awful.

Mrs. Newwed -- That's strange. The cook book says that it tastes delicious.

Regain Your Strength by taking "Ferravin." It's the best tonic ever compounded. It nourishes and strengthens the whole system.

Henry returned in triumph from an examination. "How did you get along, my son?" his doting parent inquired. "First-rate," answered Henry; "I answered all the questions." "Good! How did you answer them?" "I said I didn't know."

Thomas Hoskin's Nerves. -- Mr. Hoskin, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Schooled to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Nervine as, he says, "last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours. --124.

SO DO WE.

"I think," said little Elizabeth, who was studying her geography lesson, "that if 'Worcester' must be called 'Woo-ster,' then 'Rochester' should be called 'Rooster.'"

A Pleasant Feeling of relief from pain is experienced the minute you put "The D & L" Menthyl Plaster on a lame back, a rheumatic joint, neuralgia, sciatica, or pain in the side.

CREWLESS TORPEDO BOATS.

Boat Is Worked From Shore By Mysterious Invention.

An engine of death, the wireless torpedo boat, which will in all probability revolutionize the navies of the world and make the extended coast line of the United States impregnable from attack by a foreign foe in time of war is the invention of Mr. Charles E. Alden, the well-known New York sculptor, but who is now experimenting at his summer home at Cottage City, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, N. J.

A boat without a crew, handled from the shore by a mysterious apparatus, the work of the inventor, and doing everything that the latest improved type of torpedo boat is capable of as far as the eye can see from shore, has been successfully operated by Mr. Alden.

Obedient to the Hertzian waves used in the different systems of wireless telegraphy, this boat weighs its own anchor, blows its whistle, starts its propeller, turns to starboard or port or keeps on a straight course ahead, turns on its searchlight, fires a cannon in its bow, drops and hoists an anchor, stops, backs and goes ahead again, lights signals, and discharges a torpedo from its tubes.

Speaking of his great invention, Mr. Alden said: "The idea came to me while standing on a pier at Cottage City during the summer of 1900, and I immediately went to work to put this idea into reality, with what success the public can determine."

The inventor was born in Boston on Sept. 14, 1864. Since finishing school he has lived the life of an art student, traveller, and student of science. He became a resident of New York city, which for years he made his headquarters.

At the time when the invention was a remote possibility, naval experts had the utmost confidence and gave their opinion as to the success of the boat.

and all kinds of house Hangings, also
LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.
Write to us about yours.
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 158, Montreal.

in any form and cold perspiring feet positively dried within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere \$1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. **MAGNETIC BILLIKIN RHEUMATISM CURE CO., Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada**

APPLE TREES.

Before buying write us, or see our agent near you, for prices. We have the largest stock of fruit trees to be found in Canada. We pay the freight.

Brown Brothers Company,
Nurserymen, Limited,
Brown's Nurseries, Ont.

Western Canada Land Co
HEAD OFFICE, 36 NINTH STREET,
Brandon, Man.

P. O. BOX 38.

Improved farms and unimproved wheat and ranch lands, wholesale and retail, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and fruit lands in Southern Okanagan Valley, B. C.

Wheat lands on Saskatchewan Plains at \$7.10 per acre, easy terms till June 1st to make sown, the finest wheat lands in the v.

Homesteads located. Selections made. Write or call for any information desired.

"Miss Phyllis," said the young man who had been calling pretty regularly during the last few weeks, with eagerness in his tone and the love-light in his eye, "may I--may I ask you a question?" "Mrs. Smifkins," she replied, blushing furiously and tracing a heart in the carpet with her satin shoe--small twos--"take courage; you may." "Then," said the youth, "can you tell me whether it's correct to say, 'The public are invited, or 'The public is invited'?" She looked volumes, but spoke not.

"**A Little Cold, You Know.**" will become a great danger if it be allowed to reach the lungs. Nip the perl in the bud with Allen's Lung Balsom, a sure remedy containing no opiates.

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"

The Happiness of Health. -- Exhilaration is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health--successful because it merits popularity because it fulfills every promise--a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails. --126

Mrs. De Blank (bride of a year)--"I don't see what has changed you so, George." George--"I have not changed." "You have. You treat me now as an ordinary man treats his wife. There was a time when I was not a mere companion. I was a pet." "Yes, dear; but then you never got in a pet."

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, by

SHILOH

25c. p. All dealers guarantee it.

ISSUE NO. 12-06

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW

The Fees Are to Be Increased and Bartenders to Be Licensed.

The Ontario Government's promised amendments to the Liquor License Act, embracing a large number of radical and progressive temperance reforms, were introduced in the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon by the Hon. W. J. Hanna. The new bill, in its salient features, provides for a better enforcement of the law by making the regulations uniform throughout the province, by removing some of the technicalities, in regard to the first offences, etc., by which offenders have hitherto sheltered themselves, and by making it easier to secure convictions. It provides that bartenders in cities and towns must take out an annual license, thereby giving license boards a check on the character of the men who sell liquor and making them more careful about violations of the law. It increases the penalties for various offences, and provides for more rigorous prosecutions. It gives greater protection to witnesses who give evidence leading to a conviction. It amends, in number of respects, the local option laws, giving municipalities the privilege of appointing their own members to co-operate with the license inspector in enforcing the law and making it compulsory for Municipal Councils to submit a local option by-law on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. The Government takes power to cancel licenses where deemed advisable, in default of any action by the local license board. The announced policy of the Government not to increase the number of licenses in New Ontario is embodied in the bill. "Tied houses" will not be permitted henceforth.

THE ACT IN A NUTSHELL.

Regulations to be uniform throughout the province.

Bartenders in cities and towns to be licensed.

Third offence by licensee to cancel license.

No increase in number of licenses in New Ontario.

Stricter provisions regarding sale of liquor on medical certificate.

Radical increase in license fees in all municipalities. In cities of over 100,000 to be \$1.200 for tavern and \$1.00 for shop licenses.

Municipalities and province to get revenues from licenses, share and share alike.

Special census for determining number of licenses permissible, according to population, to be abolished.

No "tied" houses to be allowed.

Municipalities passing local option laws allowed to participate in their enforcement.

Votes for local option by-laws to be taken on annual municipal election days, and to be compulsory on petition of 25 per cent. of voters.

Three-fifths of vote polled to carry local option by-law and three-fifths of vote necessary to repeal it. To be in force for two years, at least, if carried.

Provision made against the adulteration of liquors.

More protection given for witnesses who give evidence to secure conviction against license-holders.

per cwt. Cattle weighing a little under 1,300 lbs. brought \$1.80.

The demand for butchers' was in excess of the supply. Choice, \$4.50 to \$5; medium, including cows and mixed leads, \$3.75 to \$5; common cows, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Short-heads sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium-weight feeders brought \$3.90 to \$4.20; stockers and stock calves, from \$3 up.

Grain-fed lambs brought \$6.75 to \$7.25, and the market showed a tendency to rise. Culis and bucks were worth \$4 to \$4.30; export ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25; mixed lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Calves were turned at \$4 to \$8 per cwt.

HILL'S INVASION OF WEST.

Railway Magnate to Build 3,000 Miles of Road.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:

Not until now has the full significance of James J. Hill's operations in Western Canada dawned upon close observers in the railroad world. The president of the Great Northern is credited with contemplating building no less than 3,000 miles of road in that part of the Dominion.

To begin with, aside from lines to St. John's, N.D., to Brandon, and from some point in North Dakota to Portage la Prairie, Hill will build a line from Havre, Mont., on the Great Northern's main line, through Medicine Hat, and from there to Edmonton. This line will be 440 miles in length. One branch will go to Calgary. This line will be intersected by an east and west road, which will make connections with Hill's line to Fernie, B.C. On the east this line will run to Regina, 600 miles, where it will secure Winnipeg connection.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO IS DOING.

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. Col. Matheson, in presenting the estimates, said the estimated receipts include \$1,339,287 subsidy, \$170,000 interest on investment and trust funds from the Dominion, \$550,000 from woods and forests, \$1,250,000 from timber dues, \$60,000 from ground rent, Crown lands \$100,000, mining leases \$20,000, sale of timber from clearing along T. and N. O. Railway, \$850,000, public institutions \$125,000, Central Prison Industries \$87,000, education department \$75,000, Provincial Secretary's department \$135,000, agriculture \$85,000, casual revenue \$155,000, succession duties \$700,000, supplementary revenue tax (62 and 63 Vic.) \$450,000, tavern and brewers' licenses \$490,000, law stamp \$70,000, Algoma taxes \$5,000, fisheries \$45,000. The total estimated receipts were \$5,921,287; cash balances 31st December, 1905, \$1,939,579, making a total of \$7,860,866.

Hon. Col. Matheson said it would cost to complete division No. 1 of the Temiskaming Railway \$270,500, and division No. 2, \$1,169,500, making a total of \$88,160,000. Thus with \$250,000 for rolling stock the figures were brought up to \$9,066,000. The total receipts for the past year were \$6,016,176 and the payments \$5,396,016, leaving a balance of \$620,159.

Referring to the recent loan he declared that it had been made on the best terms possible and arrangements made for the floating of a loan of \$1,200,000 or more in Canada.

NATURAL GAS.

Mr. Fraser, in moving the second reading of his bill to amend the Act to prevent the waste of natural gas and to provide for the plugging of the abandoned wells, stated that the natural gas business of the Niagara peninsula was now producing an annual revenue of \$370,000. The bill was intended to prevent the depletion of the wells in the Niagara district, as had been the case with the Essex County wells.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Hon. Mr. Monteith, replying to Mr. McCoy, said application had not been made to the present Government for compensation for the destruction of fruit trees infested with San Jose scale. In 1905 the Department of Agriculture conducted for the benefit of the fruit growers experiments in the use of spraying materials, and carried on demonstrations at certain points in methods of spraying. The continuation of this work was now under consideration. In 1905 the department also supplied applicants with spraying materials at wholesale rates, and paid transportation charges thereon. It was no longer deemed necessary that this assistance should be given by the department.

HITS COMPANY DRUGGISTS.

Mr. Downey moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Pharmacy Act. Its intent, he explained, was to put companies engaged in the drug business on the same basis as private individuals. It proposed that every partner in a company should be compelled to qualify as a druggist before the business would be allowed to go on. Mr. Downey pointed out that a large part of the business of a departmental store pharmacy was the dispensing of poisons, and he thought the responsibility for mistakes should be more clearly placed than at present. When the present law was drafted company pharmacy was not in existence, and no provision was made for properly controlling it. It had been asserted that his bill was class legislation, but the contrary was true; it took away privileges from a certain class. This bill

POISON MYSTERY.

Hungarian Count Arrested for Murder of a Wealthy Woman.

A Vienna despatch says: A sensation has been caused in Hungary by the arrest of Count Otto Nayhaus on the charge of having poisoned his relative, Mme. de Beniczky. Mme. de Beniczky, whose estate he managed, was perhaps the richest woman in Hungary, and she died a fortnight ago under suspicious circumstances. She had taken some soup, which, owing to its peculiar taste, was sent back to the kitchen and given to the dogs. Two of the dogs died shortly afterwards, and Mme. de Beniczky died the same night, in great pain. Suspicion fell on Count Nayhaus, who had inherited \$100,000 under Mme. de Beniczky's will, and an examination of his rooms revealed considerable quantities of arsenic. He declared he bought the poison to kill wolves on the estate, and stoutly denied the charge of murder. Count Nayhaus comes of an old Prussian noble family which enjoys the privilege of being allowed to intermarry with royalty. He quarreled with his family and was disinherited.

SHOT HIS EMPLOYER.

D. J. Campbell, of Frobisher, Sask., Fatally Wounded.

A Frobisher, Sask., despatch says: A shooting affray, which will result in the death of Mr. D. J. Campbell, a resident farmer, occurred about four miles north of Frobisher, on Wednesday. From the information at hand it would appear that one Weivent Meryon, a Hungarian in the employ of Mr. Campbell, had a dispute with him over wages, and Wednesday morning about 6.30 took Mr. Campbell's shotgun to the stable, and on Mr. Campbell's approach raised the gun to shoot. Mr. Campbell made an effort to get out of the way, but too late, the shot striking him in the region of the groin. Mr. Campbell was able to reach the house, where he sent to a neighbor's for aid. The Hungarian, after shooting his victim, started for town, where he is now in custody. Mr. Campbell is a married man, with a family of four. Meryon, it seems, wished to leave his employer, and the latter refused to release him until his time expired, and his resentment resulted in the tragedy.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE.

Ten Dead, Twenty-five Injured and a Large Number Missing.

A Fairmont, West Virginia, despatch says: Ten men are known to be dead, 25 injured and from 25 to 75 missing and believed to be dead as the result of an explosion of gas in the shaft of the Century Coal Company at Century, a small mining town situated 50 miles south of Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Thursday afternoon. The Century mine, which is owned by Shaw Brothers, of Baltimore, Md., is one of the largest independent operations in northern West Virginia. Over 250 men are employed daily in the shaft, and had the explosion been an hour earlier the loss of life would have been appalling.

TORONTO TO ROCHESTER.

Part of Scheme of International Electric Railroad.

A Buffalo, N. Y., despatch says: Details of the bridging of the Niagara River for a direct trolley line from Toronto to Buffalo show that a line from Toronto to Rochester by way of Lockport is also in the scheme, and in connection with these details it was announced here on Thursday that the International Railway Company and the Toronto interests have just completed arrangements whereby cars from Buffalo and Toronto may be

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

and Abroad.

Toronto, March 27. — Wheat — No. 2 Ontario red winter, 70c bid outside on L.P.R., and it offered at 76½c shipped to Portland. No. 2 mixed offered at 76c outside, and No. 2 goose at 74c outside, without bids. No. 1 Manitoba Northern offered at 84c on track, Port Huron, Mich., and on Owen Sound, without bids. It also offered at 82c Owen Sound. May delivery, with 81½c bid. No. 2 Northern offered at 81½c on track. Port Huron, Meaford or Owen Sound, and 79c was bid. Point Edward, May delivery.

Flour — Ontario wheat patents are 30d bid in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba first patents are quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.40. Toronto, and strong bakers' at \$3.90 to \$4. Toronto. Bran flour very firm at \$1.80 to \$18.50 outside, in bulk, and shorts quoted at same price.

Peas — No. 2 offered outside at 77c, with 75c bid.

Oats — No. 2 Ontario white offered at 6c on track Toronto; 34½c bid, main line, east or west, and 35c bid on G.T.R., east. No. 2 white and rejected offered offered in store, Toronto, at 37c, with 34c bid.

Corn — No. 3 American yellow was 9c bid on track, Toronto, but none offered.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples — Choice stock, \$3.25 to \$3.75

Apples — Choice stock, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per bbl., and inferior qualities, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Beans — Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; primes, \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Honey — The market is steady at 7 to 8¢ for strained, and \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen combs.

Hops — 15 to 18¢ per lb.

Hay — Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at \$6.

Straw — \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

Potatoes — Ontario stock, 65 to 75¢ per bag, and Eastern, 75 to 80¢ per bag on track.

Poultry — Turkeys, fresh killed, 14 to 15¢; ducks, 12 to 13¢; geese, 10 to 11¢; chickens, 12 to 13¢; live chickens, 7 to 8¢ per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — Pound rolls are quoted at 20¢ to 21¢; large rolls, 19½ to 20¢; good to choice dairy tubs, 20 to 21¢, and inferior at 16 to 17¢. Creamery prints sell at 26 to 27¢, and solids at 24 to 24½¢.

Eggs — New laid are selling at 16¢ per dozen in case lots, and cold storage at 18¢ per dozen.

Cheese — The market is unchanged, with demand fair. Large cheese, 14¢ and twins at 14½¢ per lb.

BIG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are nominal. Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½¢ per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$18 to \$18.50; short cut, \$22 to \$22.50.

Hams — Light to medium, 13 to 13½¢; dark, heavy, 13½¢; rolls, 11½¢; shoulders, 11½¢; backs, 13½¢ to 16¢; breakfast bacon, 13½¢.

Lard — Fierces, 10½¢; tubs, 10½¢; pails, 11¢.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 27. — There are no new lectures of interest in the local Grain Market. There is no change in the feed market for coarse grains, and prices are steady all round. The market for oats seems to have reached the bottom of the present decline. Meantime, trading continues at about 36½¢ store for No. 4, 37½¢ for No. 3, and 38½¢ for No. 2, demands being slack. Flour — Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$4.50; strong bakers' \$3 to \$4.10; Winter wheat patents, \$3.25 to \$4.10, and straight rollers, \$2.20 to \$4 in wood; straight rollers, \$2.20 to \$4 in wood; 11 bags \$1.85 to \$1.90. Boiled Oats — \$2 to \$2.50 in bags of 30 lbs. Feed — Ontario Bran, in bulk, \$20; shorts, in bags, \$20 to \$20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20; shorts, \$21. Hay — No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton on track; No. 2, 87 to 87½; clover, \$5.50 to \$6; clover, mixed, \$6 to \$6.50. Beans — Choice primes, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel; hand-picked, \$1.80. Potatoes — Per bag of 80 lbs., 65 to 70¢. Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$2.11; light short cut, \$2.00; American short cut, \$2.00; American cut clear fat backs, \$2.00; compound lard, 6½ to 7½¢; Canadian pure lard, 11½ to 12¢; kettle tender, 11½ to 13¢; ham, 12 to 14¢; bacon, 11 to 13¢; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.25; alive, \$7.50; for selects, Eggs — New laid, 18¢ per dozen; storage and dried, 16¢, nominal. Butter — Choice creamery, 20 to 22½¢; undergrades, 20 to 24¢; dairy, 19 to 20¢. Cheese — Ont. 9 to 13½¢.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, March 27. — Wheat May, 70¢; July, 78½ to 78¾¢; September, 77½¢; No. 1 Northern, 76½¢; No. 2 Northern, 75½¢; No. 1 hard 77½¢. Flour — Unchanged. Bran — In bulk, \$12.50 to \$13.75.

Milwaukee, March 27. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 80 to 82¢; No. 2 Northern, 76 to 78¢; May, 77½¢. Bye — No. 1 6¢. Barley — No. 2, 54 to 54½¢ per sample, 25 to 35¢. Corn — No. 3, cash, 42 to 42½¢; May, 43½ to 44¢ asked.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 27. — The tone of the market was firm, and even cattle which at other times would have sold as short-keeps were bought up for shipment abroad. The highest price reported was \$5.25, and good loads sold at \$4.90 to \$5

ONTARIO'S RAILWAY.

Head of Rail Is Now 163 Miles Beyond North Bay.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. Mr. Hendrie has returned from a trip made over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, in company with the commissioners. The head of rail is now in Otto township, 163 miles north of North Bay, and a train is being run to that point three times a week from New Liskeard, the terminus of the first section of the road. About 40 miles remains to be completed on the section, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. Preliminary surveys show that if it is decided to continue the line toward Lake Abitibi to join the Transcontinental Railway the extension will be easily constructed, as the grades show no great difficulties, and the line is almost straight.

On the completed portion of the road the passenger and freight traffic continues very heavy. An immense amount of mining machinery is going into the Cobalt mining area.

WAS THIS REMORSE?

Strange Suicide of Edward Lafond et Prince Albert.

A despatch from Prince Albert, Sask., says: About daylight on Wednesday morning Edward Lafond was found hanging to beam of a log shanty on the north side of the river opposite the city. The Mounted Police were at once notified, and when they reached the spot the body was still warm, although life was extinct. All indications point to a determined case of suicide. The scene of the crime was the shanty in which the body of a woman named Linklater, supposed to have been killed the night previous, lay awaiting the coroner's inquest. The projecting beam from which Lafond hung was barely seven feet above the ground, and the dead was committed by means of a small clothesline. Deceased evidently stood on an ordinary wooden pail, and when ready to jump it away, his toes just clearing the ground when found. It is supposed that Lafond was implicated in the death of Mrs. Linklater, and took this means of settling the matter.

BRITAIN'S DEMAND REJECTED.

Porte Declines to Withdraw Troops From Egyptian Territory.

A despatch from London says: It is reported that the Porte has sent a formal note to the British Ambassador at Constantinople refusing to withdraw the Turkish troops from Tabah, near Akabah, in accordance with Great Britain's request, which was based on the contention that Tabah is in Egyptian territory. The Porte insists that it is Ottoman territory. It is also reported that a British naval demonstration at Smyrna is expected.

SEEK HOMES IN CANADA.

Nine Trains Leave St. Paul For This Country.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch says: It required nine trains to pull the home-seekers out of the depot here on Wednesday, when over a thousand left for the Canadian west.

OVER 1,000 KILLED.

Total Victims of Formosa Earthquake Number 7,000.

A Tokio despatch says: Incomplete returns from Formosa give the number killed by the earthquake as 1,087, and that of the injured as 6,163, thus justifying the worst fears. The Emperor is despatching a chamberlain to inquire into the condition of the sufferers.

leges from a certain class. This bill was referred to a committee.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS' BILL.

Mr. Carscallen's bill to enable the examination of stationary engineers and the granting of certificates of qualification was read a second time and referred to a special committee. Opinions differed with respect to the measure independent of party lines. The bill provides that certificates shall be required from engineers in charge of engines of fifty horse-power or over.

EXPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS.

In reply to Mr. Jessop, who inquired had the Government taken any action in order to stop or limit the exportation of natural gas from Ontario into the United States of America, and if not, was it the intention of the Government so to do, Premier Whitney stated the matter was now under consideration.

FUNDS MUST BE SACRED.

Municipalities which have failed to consider as sacred the sinking funds provided for the redemption of debentures received advice, which was in fact a warning, from Chairman Henry Carscallen in the Private Bills Committee. The pronouncement was given rise to by the bill of the Town of Trenton, which was reported, and which asked for the consolidation of debentures amounting to \$53,367.24. Trenton had used its sinking fund for the maintenance of a water-power plant for the benefit of the local industrial interests. "I do not say that the fund has not been expended honestly," said Mr. Carscallen, "but I feel that we ought to set our faces against the subversion of sinking funds, which are the safeguard of debenture-holders. I am in favor of giving relief to Trenton, but I feel that we ought to insert a stringent provision to prevent the recurrence of such an incident. Other municipalities, I feel sure have drawn upon their sinking funds, from time to time, and what I say does not apply to Trenton alone."

NEW RAILWAY.

The Rondeau, Bridgetown and Wallaceburg Railway was granted incorporation, subject, of course, to the revision of some changes in its clauses in conformity with the new General Railway Act. A clause empowering the company to sell surplus power was left for further consideration.

FROZEN BRIDE.

A Japanese Wedding Party Lost in the Snow.

A Kobe, Japan, despatch says: A bride and her suite of six people have been frozen to death while on their way to the wedding ceremony. They started for a house in Impeisumura, in the Asmori Prefecture, and encountered a terrific snowstorm at Nishimura. In a short time they were unable to proceed or retreat, and were covered in by the snow. As they did not arrive at their destination a search party was sent out on sledges, and the bride and her companions were found in the snow frozen to death.

TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS.

Men in Lumber, Mining and Railway Camps to be Protected.

A Toronto despatch says: Dr. Bell, Inspector of the Provincial Board of Health, has returned from an inspection of the lumber camps in the northern part of the country. He summoned seven parties who had contravened the regulation by not having contracts with doctors for the medical care of the men in their lumber camps, and for insufficient provision at the camps for the care of the sick. Convictions were secured in all the cases. In one case the magistrate gave the accused only three hours in which to make contracts. The convictions were against men at the Soo, Massey and Sudbury. The department is determined to continue the rigid enforcement of the regulations respecting lumber, mining and railway camps,

cars from Buffalo and Toronto may be sent to Rochester by the line that runs from Lockport to Rochester through Alton and intervening points.

KILLED BY HOT IRON.

Terrible Death of Laborer at Steel Works in Sydney.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: Geo. Reid, a laborer at the steel works at Sydney, met with a horrible death while at his work in the blooming mill on Wednesday morning. A hot steel ingot weighing several tons, which had fallen from a pair of heavy tongs, crashed through a steel floor, beneath which he was working, and crushed him to death, afterwards burning the body beyond recognition. He was 60 years of age and leaves a family.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

The Foreign Subscriptions Prove a Great Disappointment.

A Tokio despatch says: The subscriptions for the new domestic loan of 200,000,000 yen reached 324,000,000 yen (\$162,000,000). The foreign subscriptions, which were mostly from London, amounted to 5,000,000 yen, which is a disappointment. Yoshiro Sakatani, Minister of Finance, will entertain Mr. Jacob Schiff, of New York, at a banquet March 28th, in recognition of his services in the flotation of Japanese war loans. The leading bankers will attend.

KING TO VISIT SULTAN.

Roundabout Report Says Edward Is Going to Constantinople.

A Berlin despatch to the New York Herald says that a confidential communication just received there from Constantinople states that preparations are being quietly pushed forward for the reception of King Edward, who is expected to visit the Sultan, coming direct by sea.

BIG LAND DEAL.

Portage la Prairie Men Buying Sixty Thousand Acres.

A Portage la Prairie despatch says: It is learned that a syndicate of Portage la Prairie men are about to pull off another land deal. They are to get 60,000 acres of Provincial Government land along the shores of Lake Manitoba. The price ranges from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre. Already blocks are being offered at \$6 and \$6.50 per acre to United States investors.

BRITISH OFFICER HAZED.

Comrades Objected to His Keeping to Himself.

A despatch from London says: A young officer of one of the Guards' regiments at Aldershot is now under a physician's care in London, his nervous system being completely broken down as the result of hazing. He is not rich, and he declared that he could not meet the usual regimental subscriptions. Consequently, he frequently absented himself from the company of the other officers and kept to his own rooms. His fellow-officers resented this, and to show their disapproval they stripped him, smeared him with motor oil, covered him with feathers and plastered his hair with jam. He escaped to his room, in which he barricaded himself. His tormentors smashed down the door, whereupon the victim leaped from a window and sought refuge in a hotel. The other officers could not find him, though they sought him, and he was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. His physician telegraphed to the colonel of the regiment that the young officer is seriously ill. The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Haldane, has been informed of the affair, and has ordered an inquiry.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING.

TRANSCONTINENTAL SURVEYS.

Mr. Crockett was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the following portions of the route of the Transcontinental Railway had been surveyed: From Quebec to Moncton, approximate distance 1,366 miles, all surveyed; of which 395 miles have been located and advertised for tenders, and 149 miles have been submitted to the commissioners as first location, and the revision of the said location is proceeding. The location of these surveys is as follows: From Quebec Bridge westerly, 150 miles; in the vicinity of Huron River, 44.5 miles; eastward from boundary between Quebec and Ontario, 8 miles; westward from same point, 59.8 miles; the vicinity of Red Paint River, north-west of Lake Nepigon, 37.7 miles; Pelican Lake to a point about 10 miles from Winnipeg, 244 miles. Total, 544 miles. Moncton to Quebec, centre route, approximate total distance, 514 miles, all surveyed, of which 428.7 miles have been submitted to the commissioners as first location, and the revision of the said location is proceeding. These locations are as follows: Quebec Bridge to boundary, 220 miles; Quebec boundary eastward to Grand Falls, 62 miles; Plaster Rock eastward, 68 miles; west to Chipman, 20 miles; Chipman to Moncton, 58 miles. Total, 428.7 miles.

Via St. John or river route, approximate total distance 531 miles, all surveyed, of which 407 miles have been submitted to the commissioners as first location, and the revision of the said location is proceeding. These locations are as follows: Quebec to boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec, 220 miles; along St. John River between Grand Falls and Fredericton, 66.3 miles; Quebec boundary eastward to Grand Falls, 62 miles; Chipman to Moncton, 55 miles. Total, 407 miles.

MUTUAL RESERVE CO.

Mr. Martin learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government had no information except what appeared in the press regarding the statements that the officials of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York, had been charged with grand larceny in the first degree and forgery in the third degree. He assumed that the charges would be promptly investigated and dealt with in the New York courts. He was not aware of any action that could be taken in Canada in such a matter for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders.

AMERICANS IN THE WEST.

Mr. Taylor was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government had no information regarding the statement in a recent report of Mr. Vandusen, special examiner of the United States Department of Justice, that it was conservatively estimated that 50,000 native and naturalized citizens of the United States had taken up wheat lands in Manitoba in the last five years, many of them entering upon Government homestead lands as British subjects, while still retaining their certificates of United States citizenship and exercising such rights when in the States.

POSTMASTERS AND STAFFS.

Mr. Boyce was informed by Mr. Aylesworth that in cases where postmasters and their staffs were paid fixed salaries, the department received all the revenue collected from box rents. In post-offices where the salary was not fixed the postmaster obtained 50 per cent. of the rents, and in cases where the postmaster installed the boxes at his own expense he received the whole rent. Since 1896 the box fittings in all post-office buildings had been furnished by the Government.

CANNINGTON POSTMASTER.

Hints for Travellers

PACKING THE TRUNK.

Tack two cards on the outside of your trunk, one over the other; the under one bearing your home address, the upper one that of the place to which you are going. When the time for repacking comes, you have only to tear off the upper card.

For keeping gowns smooth, fasten common screw eyes into the inner sides of the trunk in rows, three or four in a row, and have each row about two inches apart. Draw strings of tape tightly through these, and after a skirt is folded place it in the trunk, and, with safety-pins, fasten at each end to the tape.

A good way to pack a woman's hat in the regular hat tray is to bore four holes, one in each side, near the corner, and half an inch from the bottom. Take four pieces of tape, each half a yard long, and after tying a knot in one end, run the tape through the holes, knots outside. Place a hat in the bottom and let the tape ends diagonally opposite each other.

A simple device for an ordinary canvas telescope bag is to provide four strips of shingles, in length a little less than twice the height of the telescope. When the bag is being packed these pieces are put in each corner, and one may keep on packing as high as they stand. Then the top may be tightly strapped on, and even the fluffiest garments will not be crushed.

COMFORT AND HEALTH.

For toothache, rubbing the gum with quinine, in powdered form, is recommended. The powder should be held in the mouth as long as possible.

A sick headache is often caused by inability to get meals at the usual time. A few raisins carried in a tiny box and eaten from time to time will often avert a headache. Raisins contain a great deal of nourishment. Try eating sweet milk chocolate when meals are delayed.

To allay thirst when there is no water, or at least no good water, to be obtained, a cube of sugar soaked in lemon juice is excellent. Lemons are valuable traveling companions. Sweetened lemon juice added to water is much better for drinking than plain water on boats or trains.

Heat is one of the most powerful agents for the relief of pain. So don't forget the hot water bag. A flannel cover will serve to protect the skin from direct contact with the hot bag. In case of headache the bag may be laid at the back of the neck. The feet will probably be cold, and the bag will serve to warm them and draw the blood to the extremities. The tiny hot water face bags, too, are a comfort in case of neuralgia or an aching tooth.

SOME THINGS TO TAKE.

A rubber soap bag is better than a soap box.

A mitten made from outing flannel may be slipped on the hand and used to wipe dust from shoes.

One traveler advises a pair of fancy, dark colored blankets instead of the conventional traveling rug, on the ground that they can be used on occasion when the bed linen in a hotel is found to be damp.

Dust-cloths for trunks are useful. They may be made of China silk, cheesecloth or any other washable material. Cut them the length and width of the trunk trays. Feather-stitch the hems, and use instead of ordinary towels or tissue paper.

A package of white absorbent antiseptic cotton will be found useful in many ways when traveling. For children it may be used for handkerchief, washcloth or towel, and then thrown away. In case of accident or sickness it will be in-

HOSTILE TO RUSSIAN DOUMA

The Workmen Refuse to Vote for Delegates.

DELEGATES IMPRISONED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The primary voting for delegates to represent the workmen in the final election for members of the Douma demonstrated that the State-controlled factories throughout the country are the most active centres of the revolutionary propaganda. The employees are against using their votes, and are openly hostile to the Douma. The men in the Oubouchoff ordnance foundry, near St. Petersburg, where 12,000 hands are employed under the direction of the Ministry of War, refused to choose electors. The workmen in the Government's principal cartridge factory at Tula refused to choose any of the five delegates allowed under the electoral law. The workmen in the imperial railway workshops at Wanovo and Vosnessensk also refused to participate in the election. The employees in several of the leading independent industrial enterprises adopted the same attitude. The men in Siemens and Halske's electrical works here explained their refusal by saying that as soon as they canvassed the claims of any candidate he disappeared from the works and eventually was obliged to quit the locality.

There are numberless reports of such interference by the political police throughout the country. The elector chosen by the peasants of Simferopol is a school teacher. He was imprisoned on a political charge immediately he was elected. The peasants refused to

elect another delegate. An insignificant minority of the peasants participated in the elections in the provinces. In the Ustjina district of Nijni Novgorod only one thousand received election notices, although 8,000 were entitled to vote. A petition for an election has been prepared in this district. Where the urban workmen vote, as in factories in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the Constitutional Democrats almost invariably elected their candidates. The preliminary election passed off without incident, and attracted no attention.

ANOTHER WORKMEN UPHEAVAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The growing unrest and agitation among the Russian workmen is largely due to the Government's repressive measures in the Provinces, and especially to the threatening situation in the Don and other regions. At Ekaterinoslav 16,000 men of the Hughes Iron Works are already reported to have struck, and at Moscow great agitation prevails in the industrial sections. Undoubtedly the whole movement is connected with the demand of the social democrats and revolutionists for another general political strike.

DEATH FOR THEFT.

A despatch from Riga, Russia, says: Three revolutionists were sentenced to death here on Thursday for breaking into a store and stealing ammunition.

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING HOGS FOR PROFIT.

I have been a successful hog raiser for 30 years, writes M. N. Vaughan.

Raising hogs for profit is one thing and letting them grow on the farm and make what they will is another. If we expect profit from our hogs we must give them care and attention. They need comfortable quarters in winter, protection from the sun in summer, clean pens at all seasons, regular feeding, a clean place to eat, food properly prepared and some space in which to root, with no rings in their noses.

Death comes to many hogs because we deprive them of that inborn desire to root, find his medicine and restore himself to health when sick. The hog knows why he roots, but we do not.

Careful experiments have shown that each bushel of corn fed hogs will produce on the average about ten pounds pork. When I am ready to fatten I divide my hogs into lots of 20 or 25 each. Too many hogs together will most certainly invite contagion. I keep my hogs at all seasons in good growing condition, and it never takes me over 40 days to have my hogs round and plump and ready for the highest market.

There is no trouble in putting fat on a well-kept hog. When I am ready to fatten I hitch my horses to my feed grinder and crush and grind 50 bushels corn, cob and all, into coarse meal. I put this corn and cob meal in a dry place in barrel. I fill three or four extra barrels about half full of this corn and cob meal. I pour boiling water into these barrels until they are about three-fourths full, this water may include milk and other slops from the kitchen. I stir this mixture and let it stand two or three days till it begins to ferment. This process will soon fill

economically handled and sold. The work of sorting always comes against the shipper. As a rule, a dealer will pay more for a hundred barrels of one variety than the same number composed of several varieties. Cold storage houses in the cities are also prejudiced against the mixed consignment. As a rule they know just what temperature is required for each variety of winter fruit, but it complicates matters to store half a dozen different varieties all mixed in one lot.

But this is aside from my experiment. In the family orchard one season some choice trees were tried in a new way, or at least, my attention had not been directed to it previously. The nursery stock was received in the spring, but I began preparations for the trees in the fall. Before the ground was frozen large holes were dug for the trees. A generous amount of earth was removed averaging nearly half a yard for each tree. When the holes were deep enough they were filled with rich, well composted manure from the barn stables and packed down firmly. Over the top a very light layer of loose soil was thrown, hoping that this would keep the rains from washing the manure away. The holes thus filled were left until spring. As soon as practicable for planting trees, the manure was removed from the holes, and the trees inserted. Good, rich loam mixed with some of the manure was used for filling and packing among the roots. The rest of the manure was spread around the base of the trees.

The results of this experiment were most gratifying. The trees took on a phenomenal growth, and continued to thrive, and in time produced more abundant crops of fine fruits than any of the others in the family orchard. I am not claiming that this method of planting was solely responsible for the splendid results, but I am inclined to think that it gives the trees an unusual start. The manure must have soaked in the soil down to a depth of two or three feet, and the roots of the trees found it just where they most needed

and in cases where the postmaster installed the boxes at his own expense he received the whole rent. Since 1896 the box fittings in all post-office buildings had been furnished by the Government.

CANNINGTON POSTMASTER.

Col. Hughes was informed by Mr. Aylesworth that the late postmaster at Cannington had been engaged as a grocer prior to his dismissal. Different residents of the village had complained against the postmaster being subsidized by the Government against them. An investigation had been made by the inspector personally, and he had reported the result to the department.

VOYAGEURS' MEDALS.

Col. Hughes was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that the Canadian Nile voyageurs, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, had been given the Sudan medal by her Majesty's Government, and the Khedive bronze star. They had not been given any scrip. They had not been recognized by the Canadian Government in any official way except as stated above.

QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Mr. Monk was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the subsidies granted by the Quebec Government and the City of Quebec for the Quebec bridge, amounting to \$250,000 and \$300,000 respectively, had been paid in cash, with the exception of the provincial subsidy at the rate of \$30,000 per year, of which \$180,000 had already been paid and \$70,000 remains to be paid. The bonds of the Quebec Bridge Company, amounting to \$472,000, had been redeemed at their par value. Mr. Monk was also told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that no inspection had yet been made by the Government of the books of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company.

PORT COLBORNE HARBOR.

Mr. Bennett was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that \$142,843 had been expended to date on dredging at Port Colborne, and \$438,750 upon rock excavation. The total under-water excavation had cost to date \$581,595. The Government elevator at Port Colborne had cost to date \$96,199.

VOYAGEURS NOT RECOGNIZED.

Col. Hughes was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Voyageurs under Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1870 had not been recognized in any official way by either the British or Canadian Governments. It had been decided by the Government of the day that these men were employed as civilians, and were not eligible for medals or scrip. They had, in fact, been treated precisely the same as the teamsters employed at the same time. It was not intended to depart from the decision then reached.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Mr. Ward (Durham) learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that surveys for the outlet of the Trent Valley Canal had been made from Rice Lake to Port Hope, Rice Lake to Colborne, and Rice Lake to Trenton. The Government had not come to any decision as to the proper route to be adopted. The reports of the surveys had not been submitted to the Department of Railways and Canals by the engineers in charge. The probable amount of damage caused by the break in the Trent Valley Canal at Peterborough and Kirkfield was \$2,000.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lancaster's bill to amend the Railway Act was considered in committee and read a second time. It proposes to enable the owners of lands expropriated by railways to move that the arbitration proceedings be expedited. Under the law at present the railway company may pay damages into court, but the former owner of the land is unable to obtain the money until the court proceedings have been concluded, which sometimes involves great delay.

Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that he had noticed the defect in the law, and had intended to introduce a bill to remedy it himself, therefore he had no objections to Mr. Lancaster's bill.

paper.

A package of white absorbent antiseptic cotton will be found useful in many ways when travelling. For children it may be used for handkerchief, washcloth or towel, and then thrown away. In case of accident or sickness it will be invaluable.

If a small bottle of alcohol, a "silk" sponge and several pieces of clean blotting paper are carried in your bag, it will be a simple matter to remove a greasy or sticky spot from your clothing. Place the blotter under the spot and apply the alcohol with a sponge. The dirt will be carried through and absorbed by the blotter.

FOR THE WOMEN.

Women will find that wearing a black silk mob-cap, or tying a silk handkerchief over the head at night on board a train, will save much annoyance from cinders or other dust.

Let a woman avoid hooks and eyes and fancy fastenings on clothing to be worn on ship-board; remember that much of the time your head will be describing the arc of a circle, and the less toilet you have to make the better.

A woman submits that the night gown for the traveler should not be white. A black cushion gown with stitching or other trimming of red looks well. Gowns of black India silk are the best, for they are so light and pack into such little space.

Wear a leather belt with strong buckle and hang on it a chatelain bag with the front side turned to the back. By this simple arrangement it will be impossible to lose it, or for thieves to snatch it off. In this carry small change enough for a day and replenish each evening.

One's hat should not be trimmed with feathers and flowers, both of which are ruined by wet, damp and dust. Stiff ribbon bows with wings or single stiff plumes are the best garniture. Pin a piece of chamois in the back of your jacket for warmth across the shoulders and wear tights instead of a number of skirts.

ON THE TRAIN.

When writing on the train, rest your insertion of a flaxseed almost always the jar.

To remove a cinder from the eye, the insertion of a flaxseed almost always will prove efficacious.

If you expect to travel at night, take a large square of net or muslin to pin against the window-pane of your berth. Pull up the shade in the morning, and the little contrivance will enable you to dress without embarrassment even when waiting at stations.

Many mothers who consider carefully the bodily comfort of their children on a journey, forget apparently to provide for their active minds. Even very young children can be amused and the annoyances of a long trip can be reduced to a minimum by furnishing them with proper entertainment.

On a hot night tear off a piece of newspaper the size of the pillow and slip the paper between the pillow and the pillow-case. As paper is a non-conductor of heat, the pillow is kept comparatively cool. When the air in the berth is so hot that it is hard to go to sleep, partly fill a rubber water-bottle with ice water and place beneath the pillow. Turning the pillow so that the cool side may come under the neck, soon induces sleep.

SITE NEAR SANDWICH.

Rumor Respecting the United States Steel Corporation.

A Windsor despatch says: Recent activity by representatives of the United States Steel Corporation in this vicinity may be explained by a private despatch from New York to a prominent Detroit broker, which says: "Reported that the United States Steel Corporation will operate in Canada, with heavy expenditures." It is known that the options on the two thousand acres of land a short distance below Sandwich were extended the latter part of last week. There are other indications that something is on foot in that section. No definite information can be obtained from people interested in the matter.

and cob meal. I pour boiling water into these barrels until they are about three-fourths full, this water may include milk and other slops from the kitchen. I stir this mixture and let it stand two or three days till it begins to ferment. This process will soon fill the barrels to overflowing. Feeding now begins, sparingly at first, till the hogs get used to it, then I give them all they will eat three times a day. This preparation of soft mush makes an excellent laxative diet, allays the tendency to a feverish condition of the hogs' bowels, hastens digestion, gives the hog a good appetite, promotes health and puts on fat and flesh with exceeding rapidity.

I let my fatteners run on grass till the snow falls, then I house them and bed with the sweet clover hay. I find it necessary to renew the bed every two or three days as the hogs eat the bed when they can't get grass from the pasture. They are very fond of sweet clover hay. There is no waste of hay, for clover is a muscle producer and promotes the health of the hogs. The soft mush produced by scalding the corn and cob meal, I feed in long troughs on a regular feeding floor, so as to keep the food clean. This is very important. I keep a trough in one corner of the feeding floor filled with charcoal and salt for the hogs to eat just when they want it. This is a fine preventive of cholera and purges the bowels of impurities. In 40 days from the time I begin this special feeding my hogs are ready to sell and I find I have used eight bushels corn for each hog, and each hog gained on an average 180 pounds in the 40 days. Now let us count the profit: 50 hogs gained 8,000 pounds, at 5 cents per pound is \$400; 400 bushels corn 45 cents per bushel is \$180, leaving a net gain of \$220. To these figures add 7,000 pounds, the weight before fattening, and you will have the total valuation.

I make six sales of this kind a year. With 15 brood sows and one male I cleared last year \$2,270 on my hogs and don't call myself an extensive hog raiser. I did this last year and bought 2,400 bushels of corn to fatten the hogs. I find that I fatten in about half the time and with about half the feed of my neighbors. This is actual experience and not theory. I always keep on hand plenty of pigs and shotos to serve my purpose. This necessitates the keeping of about 15 brood sows and a good vigorous male. Whenever I am overstocked with pigs I easily dispose of them at weaning time at \$3 each. I never sell an ear of corn; I feed all to the hogs and other stock. Farm produce fed to stock increases the net income at least one-fourth. I always keep about 15 brood sows and a good vigorous male. Whenever I am overstocked with pigs I easily dispose of them at weaning time at \$3 each. I never sell an ear of corn; I feed all to

the hogs and other stock. Farm produce fed to stock increases the net income at least one-fourth. I always keep about 15 brood sows and a good vigorous male. Whenever I am overstocked with pigs I easily dispose of them at weaning time at \$3 each. I never sell an ear of corn; I feed all to the hogs and other stock. Farm produce fed to stock increases the net income at least one-fourth. I always keep about 15 brood sows and a good vigorous male. Whenever I am overstocked with pigs I easily dispose of them at weaning time at \$3 each. I never sell an ear of corn; I feed all to

PLANTING THE FAMILY ORCHARD.

In experimenting with a number of apple trees, I secured many varieties and planted them in what I called the family orchard, writes A. S. Atkinson. Ordinarily the family orchard is used to cover mistaken ideas and neglect in culture, for won't anything do for family use? It is only for market that we have to be careful. In any case more attention was devoted to the family orchard than to the commercial orchard. It was a sort of experimental orchard for me. In it were tested new varieties, and if they did well there more were ordered for planting in the commercial orchard. As a rule, one needs great variety in the family orchard, for it adds to the pleasure of one's experience to taste and compare different varieties. In a commercial sense the many-variety orchard is unprofitable. While it is not profitable to carry all the eggs in one basket, it is also equally unwise to distribute them around in too many baskets.

Only tried varieties should be used in the commercial orchard and enough trees of each variety should be planted to make it profitable to handle the fruit. A good many dealers do not like to receive a mixed shipment of apples. A shipment of straight Baldwins, Greenings, Pippins, or other fruit is more

planting was solely responsible for the splendid results, but I am inclined to think that it gives the trees an unusual start. The manure must have soaked in the soil down to a depth of two or three feet, and the roots of the trees found it just where they most needed it. I have heard since that a number of other orchardists adopt this plan with equal success. One who favors fall planting of trees, fills the holes with manure in early spring and removes it in the late fall when the trees are put in the ground. In either case the results appear to justify the method.

FIRE IN GUELPH FOUNDRY.

Three-Storey Varnish and Paint Shop Gutted.

A despatch from Guelph says: The biggest fire this city has experienced in years was raging from 8 until 9:30 on Thursday night. About 7:45 the alarm was sent in summoning the brigade to Crowe's Iron Foundry, where smoke was issuing from the three-storey paint and varnish shop attached to the foundry. From then until 9:15 the firemen had one of the hardest fights to confine the flames to the place of origin. The foundry and numerous surrounding frame and plastered cottages were for a time in great danger, but a covering of snow on the roofs put out the flying burning embers as soon as they alighted, and materially aided in preventing any spread. The paint shop was gutted. There were between 30 and 40 men employed in the burned building, and one of the departments was at work when the fire broke out. A great many piano plates in a finished and unfinished condition were destroyed. It is understood that a barrel of japan was being opened and was ignited by a gas jet, one of the men being burned about the head. The moulding shop was flooded with water, which will suspend work in that department for a few days. The loss will probably reach \$21,000, divided as follows: \$8,000 on building, \$6,000 on equipment, and \$7,000 on stock.

FIREMEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Fatal Collision on Grand Trunk Near Sarnia.

A despatch from Sarnia says: A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk about three miles from Sarnia at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, costing the lives of two London firemen, Richard Grapp and Samuel Hughes, and wrecking three locomotives. The Montreal express, which leaves Sarnia, left the tunnel yards at a speed of 35 miles an hour. Instead of being switched on to the Stratford division it ran on the London line. The crew of the train detected a mistake when about a quarter of a mile from the switch, and applied the brakes, but too late. A double-header freight, travelling 20 miles an hour, crashed head-on into the passenger train as the latter was about at a standstill. The passenger engine was forced back several rods, and the wreckage settled with the front engine of the double-header standing upright. The forward parts of the other engines were smashed to pieces. A few slight bruises were reported to passengers on the express, but nothing serious. A couple of passenger cars were derailed, and five freight cars were thrown into the ditch. The accident delayed traffic on the road about four hours. Both engineers and firemen on the freight and the engineer and fireman on the passenger train miraculously escaped without injury, being thrown out of their engines.

LEFT SWEETHEART TO DIE.

Elmer Prutzman Was Killed By Ambushed Rival.

A despatch from Bending, Pa., says Elmer Prutzman, aged 21 years, was shot and killed on Tuesday at midnight as he left the home of his sweetheart, Mabel Treat. Only the day before Prutzman wrote to his parents at Hamburg, this county, that his life had been threatened, and that he was afraid to venture out at night.

RUBBER TIME

We have everything in Rubbers from a foothold to a Rubber Boot, and from one of the best makers in Canada.

Ladies like our lightweight Street Rubbers. A good protection for the shoe but not clumsy. Many styles to choose from.

The Children need School Rubbers this sloppy weather. We have all sizes and styles for the little folks.

Rubber Boots—=for Father, Mother, Brother or Sister.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napane, Belleville, and Trenton.

THE BEST FLOUR.
DAFOE'S NONESUCH
DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market. When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCKWHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

OPENING DAY

A. E. PAUL

invites everyone to his store on

SATURDAY NEXT, 31st INST.
to see his Grand Display of

WALL PAPER.

Seeds

For 1906
Seeds to Buy!
Seeds to Sell!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds.
Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the World's
Calf Feed
Condition Powders.
Herbagous, Blatchfords, etc.

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S

South Side Dundas Street, Napane, Ont.
At The Downtown Office of the
NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited,

Lennox and Addington Old Boys' Re-Union will be held in Napane, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of August.

Elecutionary Contest.

The fifth Elecutionary contest for Medals will be held in the town hall on Thursday April 19th, 1906.

The Secret Told.

The first one to furnish us with the correct reading of our rebus, which will be found running down the column on this page, was Mrs. H. Bridgeland, Collins Bay, the winner of the prize. The Medical Hall—Fred. L. Hooper.

Try Hooper's

Buy all your bright tinware from BOYLE & SON they make the best.

The County Commissioners will meet in the County Buildings on Tuesday April 3rd, for the purpose of considering the County roads problem, also for general business.

RAIN COATS

Spring weather is always uncertain, cool to day, raining to-morrow, and sunshine the next day.

Your winter overcoat is a burden two thirds of the time. To meet all conditions own a

CRAVENETTE

an ideal and stylish rain or shine overgarment.

A LUXURY AT ALL TIMES

all sizes, with a price range from \$7.50 to \$13.00.

20 Regular \$10 Coats to Clear at \$7.50

If your size is here now is your chance as they are regular \$10 odd lines we are clearing out.

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Hogs Wanted.

I will ship on Wednesday next, April 4th, and will pay the highest market prices for good select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

The Salvation Army Emigration.

Blank application forms for farmers who wish to apply to The Salvation Army for farm help may be had at this office.

Sacred Concert.

In the Presbyterian church, on Thursday, April 5th, Miss Cora Larke, Soprano Soloist of Sydenham street church, Miss Tandy, Contralto soloist of St. Andrew's church, Kingston, Miss Mignon Telgnmann, Child Violinist, Miss Minnie Shaw, organist, and Mr. J. W. Craig, Bassoloist, will give the programme. Admission 25¢.

The Hay Bay Ferry.

On Friday evening last the subscribers to the Hay Bay met in the Council Chamber and received the report of the solicitors for subscriptions. Messrs. M. S. Madole, C. A. Graham, Dr. Simpson, H. Meng, and W. T. Waller were appointed a managing committee to collect the subscriptions and get the ferry built and ready for business as soon as possible.

Banqueted

On Thursday evening a number of the young gentlemen around town tendered a banquet to Mr. Fred S. Lapum, who leaves next week for Mexico. A splendid supper was served in the Royal Hotel to which a goodly number of guests sat down, and a very pleasant evening was spent with speeches and social intercourse. During the evening the boys presented Mr. Lapum with a beautiful club bag as a token of their esteem and friendship.

Napane vs. Kingston, A Tie.

The curling match at Kingston on Friday evening last finished a tie.

The game will not likely be played off.

The following were the players.

Kingston—J. W. Fraser, W. R. Sills, A. T. Hatch, E. O. Sliter, skip...17.

Napane—J. E. Caldwell, W. Mabee

M. Graham, R. A. Croskery, skip...24

Kingston—W. H. Montgomery, A. Mackie, J. M. Farrell, R. Ross, skip...16.

Napane—F. T. Bogart, J. F. Chalmers, W. A. Granger, C. A. Edwards, skip...12.

PERSONALS

Mrs. W. S. Herrington gave a supper for Mr. F. S. Lapum on Tuesday eve.

Mr. Charles Clark, of Westbrooke, was in Napane Thursday.

Mr. Lewis Warner Vannest, of Verona, was in Napane Thursday.

Mr. James Huff and Mr. Sperry Rikley, of Lapums, were in Napane Thursday.

Mrs. Dr. Ruttan, Woodstock, spent a few days in town last week, having been called home on account of the illness of her daughter Dorothy, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Parks, Hay Bay have returned from their trip to California.

Mrs. McMullen, left last week to join her husband at Duluth.

Miss Blanch Grieve, spent last week with friends in Gananoque and Almonte.

Mr. R. L. Johnston, Toronto, was in town on Monday.

Mr. Dulmage, Belleville, has accepted a position with the J. J. Haines shoe store.

Mr. F. E. Wagar leaves on Thursday for the west.

Mr. E. R. McBride, Belleville, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, spent Wednesday in Kingston.

Mr. H. E. Smith was in Picton on Thursday.

Messrs. George Botting and W. J. McKinnon, Kingston, were in town on Thursday, attending the banquet given Mr. F. S. Lapum.

Mr. and Mrs. Luman Sherwood, who have been in New York for some time, have gone to Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry and daughter, Mrs. E. J. Pollard, spent Wednesday in Yarker.

Mr. Rose of the Robinson Co. spent Wednesday in Tamworth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hullett spent Wednesday in Strathcona.

Mrs. Dr. Acland, Gananoque, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

Mr. Hart, Lapum, Montreal, is spending a few days in town the guest of his parents.

Mr. C. H. Boyes of Kingston spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. John Charles of Yarker, spent a few days in Kingston last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes.

Mrs. Ryan of Camden Fast was the guest of Mrs. A. Benjamin Yarker on Wednesday.

Canon Jarvis and Rural Dean Dibb attended the funeral of the late Dr. Walkem in Kingston on Monday.

Miss Eunice Vanalstine, Palace road returned on Saturday from a visit with her sister Mrs. Arthur Boyes, Lachine.

Mr. J. S. Ross returned last Friday from a trip to the West. He intends buying a carload of horses and going West again.

Mr. F. F. Miller spent a few days last week in Cobalt.

Mrs. A. J. Davern and two children who have spent the winter here left last week for their home in Keeewatin.

Mr. Chas. Cleall, late of the Merchant Bank staff here, has been engaged by The United States Baneing Co. Mexico City and will leave for Mexico about May 1st.

Mr. W. D. Fellows left on Monday for Indian Head, Sask.

Mrs. Hattie Pope, Picton, is in Napane, nursing her mother, Mrs. Ward, who is in her ninetieth year, and quite ill.—Whig.

Mr. Lester Moffat, Picton, left last week for Calgary.

Mrs. Fred Sheppard, Brockville, is

SATURDAY NIGHT, 6TH INST.
to see his Grand Display of

WALL PAPER.

For weeks we have been busy getting our immense stock in shape, and are now fully ready to show the Newest Up-to-Date Line of WALL PAPER ever shown here.

Several species in room have been papered in new effects, PANELLINGS, UPPER THIRDS, SCENIC FRIEZES, ETC.

Come and see our stock whether you are intending to paper or not.

A. E. PAUL.

NOTICE.

PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also in hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,
1-tf Office, West Side Market Square

Know
Your
Eyes
Are
Right.

To be sure your eyes are right, or your glasses correctly fitted, consult

H. E. Smith.

Thousands are receiving benefit from his glasses. If you are in doubt about your eyes have them examined at

Smith's Jewellery Store

Paints and oils white lead, gasoline and oil liquid veneer, removes all stains made furniture new.

BOYLE & SON.

McIntosh Rolled Oats,
Granulated Oatmeal,
Rolled Wheat,
McIntosh's Germ Wheat,
Cream of Wheat,
The Genuine Wheatine,
Gold Dust Corn Meal,
ALL FRESH AND GOOD.

will sell for a Short Time

10 lbs. of Wheatlets for 25c

FRANK H. PERRY.

BOYLE & SON they make the best.

The County Commissioners will meet in the County Buildings on Tuesday April 3rd, for the purpose of considering the County roads problem, also for general business.

New Perfume

E. LOYST sells flour, feed, bran, shorts, salt, coal oil and pressed hay, just a little cheaper than others.

Mr. Hiram Walker, of Florida, near Wilton, sold the farm, west half of lot B3, 7th con., in the Township of Kingston, owned by his brother, the late George Walker, to Wm. N. Shillington, for \$3,150.

MARECHAL NEIL ROSE

The Yarker English Church is to be enlarged in the near future.

Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnishes for Boats, floor finishes at BOYLE & SON.

Ottawa, March 28.—Mr. Wilson, M.P. for Lennox, will introduce a bill to reduce the sessional indemnity of members of both houses to \$1,500, and to repeal the payment of pensions to ex-prvty councillors.

At The

Mr. John Chatterton, Napanee has bought the Standard bred road and carriage stallion, Prince Lawrence and is going to stand this season for service. Prince Lawrence is 9 years old 10 hands high, and weighs 1375. He is a nice rich chestnut with a fine head, small ears, long breed neck, heavy tail and mane, well muscled and heavy boned, good feet, high gaited and can show a 2:30 clip. I think that he will be a good producer of large road and carriage horses, as our markets have called for the large road and carriage stock horse. The horse stands at the Brisco House stable and can be seen at any time. I would like to have breeders call and see him.

JOHN CHATTERTON,
Napanee.

Medical Hall.

ONTARIO TEACHERS.

Will Discuss Education Bill at the Approaching Convention.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association will be held in the University of Toronto on April 17, 18 and 19. The sixteen departments and sections of which the association is composed have each very full programmes, and many live educational questions will be discussed during the meeting.

The Programme of the Public School Department will be found thoroughly practical, and of direct personal interest to every Public School Teacher in the Province. It gains special interest inasmuch as the Government proposes some important changes along several lines indicated in the topics for discussion in this year's programme.

Some of the topics for discussion are: The Salary Question, Superannuation, Teacher Advertising, Men and Women Teachers, Organization of Teachers, Teachers' Qualification, Reorganization of Training Schools &c. &c.

The attendance and interest in these annual gatherings of the teachers of the province is increasing year by year. And the importance of this year's meeting will no doubt largely increase the attendance of Public School Teachers. Single fare rates on all Railways will enable them to attend the Convention at a minimum of expense.

An excursion has been arranged under the auspices of the association to the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, on the invitation of President Creelman, for Friday, April 20. All members of the association will be entertained at luncheon, and a full programme has been arranged so that the visitors may see all the departments of the college, the Macdonald Institute, and the Consolidated Rural School.

M. Graham, R. A. Croskery, skipper, Kingston—W. H. Montgomery, A. Mackie, J. M. Farrell, R. Ross, skipper.

Napanee—F. T. Bogart, J. F. Chalmers, W. A. Granger, C. A. Edwards, skipper—12.

"Hericide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescendo tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

Cord wood and Block wood
for sale. Robt. Light
21-t.f.



The way to catch 'em

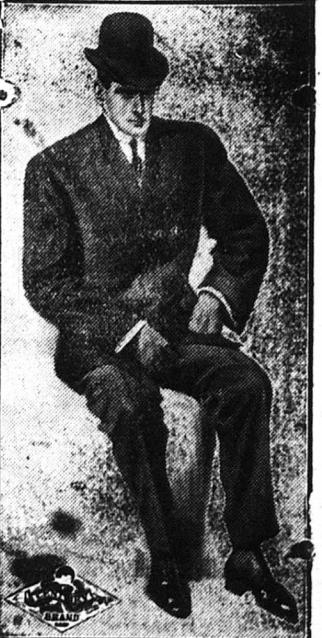
at least to "clinch things"

No girl that's worth having will marry you for your diamonds, but few will say "No" when given them.

Think it over, and then come in and select from our superb stock of engagement and wedding rings, set with all varieties of stones, at all prices.

QUALITY ALWAYS [GUARANTEED
Marriage Licenses as well. Strictly private.

F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELLERY STORE.



New Spring Suits

Just arrived from the 20th Century Ready-to-Wear Clothing Co.
Call and inspect them before buying your Spring Suit.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
NAPANEE.

anee, nursing her mother, Mrs. Ward, who is in her ninetieth year, and quite ill.—Whig.

Mr. Lester Moffat, Picton, left last week for Calgary.

Mrs. Fred Sheppard, Brockville, is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, publisher of "Rod and Gun in Canada" left on Saturday for Winnipeg, Man., to attend the organization of the Alpine Club.

W. S. Herrington, Esq. K.C., attended the funeral of the late Dr. Walkem in Kingston, on Monday.

Mrs. Thompson, and little daughter, North Bay, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Hugh Davy.

Mr. James Reid, Camden, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. J. C. Hardy, Prescott, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Lulu Amey is visiting friends at Mill Haven.

Mrs. W. Wood, Morven, spent a few days last week visiting her mother at Mill Haven.

MARRIAGES.

STONEHOUSE—CRAWFORD—At Napanee on Tuesday March 27th, 1906 by Rev. J. R. Real at the Western Methodist parsonage, Mr. James Stonehouse of Kingston, to Mrs. Anna Crawford of Port Perry.

DEATHS.

PENDELL—At Watertown, N.Y., on Sunday, March 25th, 1906, Electa Pendell, aged 63 years, 9 months, 2 days.

PERRY—At Napanee, on Sunday March 25th, 1906, James Perry, aged 74 years, 4 months.

HOLMES—At New York, on Saturday, March 24th, 1906, W.F.H. Holmes aged 42 years.

GUNN—At Richmond, on Thursday, March 22nd, 1906, Christina Sinclair, relic of the late John Gunn, aged 85 years, 4 months.

Gave A Present.

At the A. O. U. W. grand lodge meeting, held in Toronto, last week, the members from the Kingston district presented Bro. R. W. Longmore, Camden East, the retiring D. D. G. M. W., with a gold headed cane, and an address, besides re-electing him to the office, showing the high esteem in which he United Workmen hold him.

Canadians are Proud

and rightly so, to have in their own Ontario such a large and up-to-date firm as the Dale Estate Florists, of Brampton. Their greenhouses which cover 14 acres and contain 600,000 sq. ft. of glass are the largest on the American continent. The Medical Hall has the agency for this enterprising estate for Napanee, and will be pleased to supply anything in the line of cut flowers or floral designs, such as wreaths, pillows, crosses etc. on the shortest notice. Leave us your order for Easter Lilies.—FRED L. HOOPER.

County House of Refuge.

A well attended meeting was held in the town hall, on Friday evening last for the purpose of hearing the views of the ratepayers and taking measures to have a County House of Refuge established at or near Napanee. Committees representing the town council, the Board of Trade and the various churches were present and a number of addresses were delivered by members of various committees, all being strongly in favor of the establishment of a County House of Refuge in place of the haphazard method of caring for the poor of the County. A deputation was appointed to go to Toronto next week and interview the Provincial Secretary, placing the matter before him in proper light. The deputation are Messrs. W. T. Gibbard, G. F. Ruttan and H. Ming.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of
Chat H. Fletcher

Our Assortment



of stylish fabrics for spring now awaits your inspection

Our Suits are extra well made and tailored to hold their shape.

Place orders now ahead of the spring rush.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

A Good Move.

A petition was circulated around town this week asking the Provincial Government to prohibit the netting of fish of any kind in the Napanee River. The once well stocked river is almost cleaned out of fish and the way the nets have been placed in the river scarcely a fish can get up the river at all. Were netting strictly prohibited the river would again become stocked with fish.

Washington Irving.

A house in William street, New York, was Irving's birthplace on April 3, 1783. The British were soon to evacuate the city and Washington to take possession of it. Mrs. Irving, a warm hearted woman of English birth and an ardent patriot of the new land, said, "Washington's work is ended, and the child shall be named after him." The child was still in the care of a Scotch nurse when one day she saw the president, as Washington then was, enter a shop, and after him she went. "Please, your honor," said she, "here's a bairn was named after you." The president laid his hand on the boy's head and gave him a blessing, which he never forgot.

A Jewel of a Wife.

The minister's wife had an unwelcome visitor in a very talkative scandal monger, so the minister went out for a stroll. Returning half an hour later, he called out, "That old cat gone, I suppose?" "Yes," said his wife, who had still her guest talking to her, "I sent it home in a basket, my dear, this morning." What do you think of that for presence of mind and absence of cat?

What Will Happen to It.

"That flimsily constructed public building is a scandal!" exclaimed the patriot.

"Never mind," answered Mr. Degrافت soothingly; "it'll soon blow over."

Thankful For Small Mercies.

A man lost a leg in a railway accident, and when they picked him up the first word he said was, "Thank the Lord, it does the leg with the rheumatism."

Canadian and American Coal Oil.

MADOLE & WILSON.

MILLHAVEN

At Wallace's Drug Store—3 packages of any kind of Dye for 25c, Diamond, Turkish, Standard, Rexall and the new dye—Dyola—12 lbs. ordinary sulphur 25c, 6 lbs. salta 2c, 6 lbs. pure linseed meal 25c, Herbageum 50c Hugg's Malling's horse powder 25c for 2 packages, Large ears genuine imported Castile soap 25c, gentian Wells and Richardson's Butter Color 15c, the well known paint 35c a quart—imperial measure, 3 sizes Gillette's Lye 2c. Have you tried our cheap Brown for Carpet Rags? It's the best—Everything fresh and good at THE RED GROSS DRUG STORE—T. B. Wallace

week's visit with friends at Camden East.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Pringle were "At Home" on Friday evening to a few friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Glenburnie, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Love, Camden East, were on Monday last guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Huff.

William Love was in Odessa on Monday, on business.

Clarence Boulton and Edwin Bell, are on the sick list.

Carbo Magnetic Razors are giving entire satisfaction, take one on trial free for a month.

BOYLE & SON.

TAMWORTH.

The victims of March 15th fire here have mostly got located.

W. A. Fuller, Hardware, has secured the Herkimer store for a while until he can rebuild on his own ground.

The Misses Coulter have moved into James Saul's house opposite brick yard on road to station they are now ready to commence dress making as before.

Mr. King has removed to Geo. Woods House.

Mr. J. Taylor and Co have bought out the Cunningham Block and will refit it up for show rooms.

W. A. Fuller has commenced to clear his ground ready to rebuild on the old sight.

We hope all will rebuild soon so as to fill up the gap made by the fire.

Michael Fitzgerald, Hotel keeper, has given contract for a large wood shed to be erected at once.

Our last snow fall has all disappeared with the heavy rain of Monday night the roads are in a bad state the heavy rain has caused nettle swall to overflow the road for a time.

Messrs. Paul and Robinson are getting ready for their seasons work by overhauling their factories and putting them in good order.

All the parties having a loss by recent fire have gotten a settlement with the Insurance Companies interested and all as satisfied with their adjustment.

John A. Hunter has engaged the services of Joseph Barrett of Enterprise to take charge of his Blacksmith shop he is no one man and ought to command a good call for Hunter.

The farmers improved the last now by drawing wood and logs to the town.

Mrs. P. F. Carscallen passed away very suddenly.

Mrs. Ed. Dawson has been very sick for a few days the effect of an ulcerated tooth she is better now.

A. S. KIMMELLY has a full stock Herbaceous Oil Cake, Ground Flax Seed, International Stock Food and Bibby's Cream Equivalent for calves, Clover and Timothy Seed, bought and sold. Full stock all kinds field and garden seeds, bran, shorts, cracked corn, corn meal, rock salt. Our prices on flour below all others.

KALADAR.

Special services are being held in the school house, conducted by Mr. McCandless, they are well attended.

The Heading factory is doing a rushing business under the able

The Difference Between Expert and Unskilful Tea Blending

THE qualities of different teas prove that there is a distinct difference between expert Red Rose blending methods and the usual methods.

Several kinds of teas may be blended, but if unskillfully selected they will not combine to make a perfect blend; they will retain their original individual characteristics with their roughness and harshness emphasized.

Such tea is bitter, poorly flavored in the cup (and there is much of it in bulk and package form on the market). It emphasizes the result of inexperience, lack of knowledge of combining qualities of different teas, imperfect blending, poor selection, and the hundred and one other causes of poor tea.

But my expert Red Rose blenders select the right grades of strong, rich Indian teas and delicate fragrant Ceylon teas, and produce Red Rose Tea with entirely new characteristics—a tea with that "rich fruity flavor"—a tea so exquisitely different and better than any brand of Ceylon alone, that no one who once tries it ever goes back to Ceylon again.

Red Rose
Tea is good Tea
T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

Money Saved is Money Earned

Housekeepers and Homemakers realize the value of economy. We want them to realize the full possibilities of economy by dealing at this store

We are ready to save you money on the value of every article of Furniture used in the home.

We have a very large selection of Ladies' Desks and Combination Secretary-Bookcases.

A fine Combination Buffet in the latest finish, that is fast becoming the universal oak finish, is shown in our window.

The Gibbard Furniture Co.,
of Napanee, - Limited.

We Are Always
Wide Awake

Our Stock of Goods

Our Stock of Goods is Complete

Our Stock of Dress Goods

Are unequalled, in quality, style and price

Our Stock of Boots and Shoes

Call and Be Convinced

N. WARTELSKY,
Cheap Cash Store, Colebrook, Ont.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

—OF—

Boots & Shoes.

We are moving to Neilson-Robinson's old stand, opposite Royal Hotel, and will conduct a Great Removal Sale, commencing,

SATURDAY MARCH 10

BIG REDUCTIONS in all lines for a short time.

Come to us for Bargains and the best.

FRED CURRY.

Proprietor.

J. C. Hawley, Manager.

Shoes, Trunks, Valises.

DR. G. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue th out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarke and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston Genera Hospital,
Office — North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 314

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE : Grang Block, 60 John St
2nd Fl Napanee

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office — Warner Block, opposite Post Office.

McMILLAN PIANOS

ARE GOOD PIANOS.

R. B. ALLEN

NAPANEE.

on flour below all others.

KALADAR,

Special services are being held in the school house, conducted by Mr. McCandles, they are well attended.

The Heading factory is doing a rushing business under the able management of Messes Cole and McHenry.

Little Hughie Thompson, who has been ill for some time, is recovering.

Mr. Bradshaw, of Toronto registered at the King Edward, on Friday last.

Mr. J. T. Lemon is greatly missed by the young people of Kaladar.

Mrs. E. Shumon has returned home after spending the winter in Napanee.

Mr. O. H. Dunn and family spent Sunday at Melon's.

Mr. Nelson McBride paid a flying visit to Napanee returning home Sunday.

Mr. C. Parks was in town on Monday.

Miss Pearl Thompson has returned after spending a few days at her home.

Miss Lillian Fleming spent Sunday at the King Edward.

Mr. James Bathgate, section man, has moved to Blanton, where he will take up the duties as section foreman.

The barn owned by Mr. Arnold was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last.

Little Blue eyes has arrived in town and says he will stay with us all summer.

Mr. C. Kellar spent Saturday in Tweed.

Mr. W. Morton, Miss Laidly, Miss Beatrice McBride, and Mr. Stuart Snyder spent Sunday evening in Flinton.

Mrs. N. McBride spent Monday in Tweed.

Mr. Marshall Presly was in town on Monday.

Mr. Butterill C. P. R. operator, left last week for Perth Mr. Johnston has taken his place.

Mr. Peter Morton shipped a car load of lumber to Tweed, on Monday.

Several families are leaving for the west this spring; they will be greatly missed by their many friends.

Mr. Peter Morton was to Arden on business, last week.

Mr. Anderson has arrived in town to stay.

POOR PACKAGE DYES MAKE Women Miserable and Cross.

Diamond Dyes

Have Made Millions of Wives, Mothers and Daughters Happy and Contented.

Women who buy and use any of the adulterated, weak and worthless package dyes put up in imitation of the reliable and never-failing DIAMOND DYES, must expect to meet with sad trials and disappointments in the home.

Crude package dyes with only fancy names to recommend them, and sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits, are the direct cause of much of the feminine bad temper and irritable-ness manifested in many homes.

If our women and girls would avoid trouble, loss of goods and hard cash, they must insist upon getting the DIAMOND DYES whenever home dyeing work is to be done. One ten cent package of the time-tried DIAMOND DYES will always color more goods than will two packages of other dyes, and give brighter, fuller, more brilliant and more lasting shades. Once used, DIAMOND DYES become the chosen dyes for all well-regulated homes.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive free of cost new Dye Book, card of Dyed Cloth Samples and Booklet in verse, entitled 'The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike.'

F. E. Brown is accomodating our Yarker baker, Mr. Cambridge, by taking charge of his bread route here this week.

Walter Bush has returned after a

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.